FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SOCIALIST STATES IPU GROUPS MEET IN WARSAW

Purpose of Meeting

LD122332 Warsaw PAP in English 1414 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Warsaw, Feb. 12 -- Heads of groups of Interparliamentary Union from the socialist countries started their consultative meeting at the Sejm here today.

The meeting is attended by parliamentary delegations from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Mongolia, the GDR, Poland, Romania, Hungary, Vietnam and the USSR.

The meeting will make an annual review of attainments and plans for further cooperation between parliamentarians from the socialist countries within the forum of Interparliamentary Union. Welcoming the participants in the meeting, Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski drew attention to the fact that in the conditions of strained situation worldwide, the Interparliamentary Union became a useful and significant international channel for dialogue and understanding and stressed the role played in the process by the active participation of parliamentarians from the socialist countries.

Soviet, Polish Speakers

LD122333 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] A 2-day consultative meeting of the chairmen of the Interparliamentary Union groups from the socialist states has started in the Sejm building. Welcoming the participants in the meeting, Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski emphasized that in the conditions of tense situation in the world the Interparliamentary Union has become an important international forum for dialogue and accord. We have statements by the chairman of the Soviet delegation, Avgust Voss, and the chairman of the Polish delegation, Jarema Maciszewski.

[Begin recording] [Voss in Russian with superimposed translation] Early in April this year the 75th conference of the Interparliamentary Union will take place in Mexico City. That is why the chairmen of the groups from the socialist countries have gathered for another of their traditional consultative meetings. Struggle for peace, for disarmament, for detente in international relations and for making every effort to remove the threat of nuclear catastrophe are the most important things that are being discussed at today's session and which will be discussed in Mexico.

[Maciszewski] The socialist states' contribution to the Union's work is enormous. Several years ago the Union was going through some internal difficulties of a kind. The socialist countries made enormous efforts in this respect which essentially have ended in success. These strove to preserve the work of the Union as an essential tool of international dialogue and in the struggle for peace and disarmament. Our general political line is undoubtedly having some effect and we would like this effect to be ever greater and more effective in the struggle for peace and international cooperation. [end recording]

POLISH MBFR ENVOY ON NATO RESPONSE 'SHORTCOMINGS'

AU111513 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Feb 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] PAP Vienna -- The 6 February Vienna session of the socialist countries and 12 NATO countries on reductions in armed forces and armament in central Europe was addressed by Ambassador Stanislaw Przygodzki of Poland, Edouard Molitor, of Luxembourg, and Jan Hein van de Mortel of the Netherlands.

Against a broad background of international events, S. Przygodzki reviewed the MBFR talks and commented on the most recent Western statements. He said that the socialist countries' proposal on 14 February 1985 was designed to overcome the long stalemate in the talks and to at last initate the process of reducing military confrontation in central Europe.

He assured the session that the Western response of 5 December 1985 will be thoroughly studied and analyzed by the socialist countries and expressed satisfaction that at last the West had responded. However, at the same time he drew attention to obvious shortcomings of this response, shortcomings that are a source of serious concern on the part of the socialist countries.

First, he said, the response was obviously designed to diminish the military significance of a future accord through limiting the range of the initial reductions in the American and Soviet troops.

In order to acheive accord, the socialist countries would agree to withdraw 11,500 Soviet soldiers from the zone of reuctions if the United States would withdraw to its territory no fewer than 6,500 of its soldiers.

Second, of special significance is the fact that, as previously, the Western side does not envisage reductions in and restrictions on armaments as the necessary elements of practical measures aimed at lowering military confrontation.

Third, the West continues to maintain its negative approach to the socialist countries' views on the issue of the pledge not to increase the armed forces on the national level, not just on the collective level.

And, fourth, it is especially significant that the Western attempts to build up, in excess of real needs, the means of verification [weynickacja] go hand in hand with efforts to reduce to a minimum the range of real reductions and restrictions.

S. Przygodzki stressed that the socialist countries are just as interested as the West is in effective verification.

He also discussed the Soviet proposals put forward 3 weeks ago by Mikhail Gorbachev and stressed that they show how nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass anihilation can be liquidated, that they seek to block other venues of the arms race and to prevent its expansion into space, and that they create a more favorable climate for achieving progress in all disarmament talks, including the MBFR talks. He stressed that the program put forward by M. Gorbachev enjoys the full support of Poland and other Warsaw Pact countries.

NORWEGIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL ARRIVES

AU131016 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 13 Feb

[Text] Tirana, February 13 (ATA) -- The State Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Norway Torbjorn Froysnes, arrived in Tirana on an official visit yesterday.

He was welcomed at the airport by the vice minister of foreign affairs, Sokrat Plaka and other officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Vice Minister of the Foreign Affairs, Sokrat Plaka, received yesterday the State Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Norway, Torbjorn Froysnes and exchanged with him opinions on the promotion of the relations between the two countries in fields of mutual interest.

Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Norway in Albania, Tore Bogh.

MINISTER, TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVE IN ANKARA

AU121237 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 12 Feb

[Text] Tirana, February 12 (ATA) -- The government trade delegation of the PSR of Albania, led by the Minister of Home Trade Osman Murati arrived in Ankara yesterday.

Present to welcome it at the airport were the Minister of State Mustafa Tinaz Titiz and other personalities. Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PR of Albania Gjylani Shehu.

Meeting With Prime Minister

AU131024 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 13 Feb

[Text] Tirana, February 13 (ATA) -- The premier of the Republic of Turkey, Turgut Ozal, received the government trade delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, led by the minister of home trade, Osman Murati, on February 12.

Attending the meeting was also the Minister of State Mustafa Tinaz Titiz. Present was also the Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Ankara Gjylani Shehu.

During the meeting, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, estimations were made an opinions were exchanged on the further development of the friendly relations between the two countries, including a further intensification of the trade exchanges.

3-Year Trade Agreement

AU131017 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] Tirana, February 13 (ATA) -- The agreement on the exchange of goods for the three year 1986-1988 period and the protocol on the goods exchange for 1986 between the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the Republic of Turkey was signed in Ankara on February 12.

The agreement and the protocol were signed for the Albanian side by the Minister of Home Trade Osman Murati and for the Turkish side by the State Minister Mustafa Tinaz Titiz. The signing ceremony was attended by the members of the two delegations and the Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey, Mustafa Ashula. Present was also the Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Ankara, Gjylani Shehu.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania will export to the Republic of Turkey bitumen, bauxites, coal, refractory bricks, copper wires etc. and will import leather, malt, textiles, barite, etc.

GREEK TOURISM DELEGATION VISITS FOR TALKS

AU081502 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Text] Tirana, February 8 (ATA) -- A delegation of the Greek National Organisation on Tourism, headed by its president, Konstandinos Kiriazis, made a visit to our country on February 4-7. The delegation held talks with officials of Albtourism on exchanges between the two countries in the field of tourism. On this occasion th e minister of home trade, Osman Murati, received the Greek delegation headed by Konstandinos Kyriazis and had a warm and friendly talk with it. Present at the meeting was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Greek Republic in Tirana, Apostolos Papasliotis.

Upon its stay in our country the delegation visited touristic centers and social cultural institutions in the districts of Tirana, Kruja, Durres, Gjirokastra, and Saranda. The delegation returned home yesterday.

ALGERIAN PETROCHEMICAL GROUP TOURS COUNTRY

AU131019 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] Tirana, February 13 (ATA) -- At the invitation of the Energy Ministry of Albania, a delegation of the Ministry of Energy and Chemical Petrochemical Industry [as received] of the Algerian democratic and People's Republic, visited our country. The delegation was headed by the general oil director in this ministry, Tahar Mohamed Gati.

Upon their stay in our country, the Algerian guests exchanged opinions with our specialists on the strengthening and promotion of the collaboration between our two countries in the oil field. They also visited social-cultural centers in the cities of Tirana, Patos, Fier, Berat, Sarande etc.

The Algerian delegation, headed by Tahar Mohammed Gati, was received by the Energy Minister, Lavdosh, Hametaj, who had with him a warm and friendly talk.

The Algerian delegation left for home yesterday.

ZERI I POPULLIT DENOUNCES ABUSE OF AUTHORITY

AU112142 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 7 Feb 86 p 2

[Thimi Nika article: "Authority Does Not Mean 'Unlimited Rights'"]

[Excerpts] One frequently hears cadres saying, "I acted thus because it is within my authority. My function or the law permit me to do this."

Generally the cadres do correctly understand the authority granted them, politically and ideologically, and to not consider it to be a favor or personal authority but an attribute granted to enable them to carry out their duties as well as is possible, within the party norms and the laws of the state. However, there is no lack of cases of individual cadres considering their jobs and the authority that goes with them to be a "prize" for their "rare" qualities. This mentality is as harmful as it is mistaken and has been severely criticized by the 13th AWP Central Committee plenum. Acting on the basis of this mentality means granting oneself "unlimited rights;" it means acting outside of and in opposition to the law; it means arbitrariness in one's daily work.

Authority reflects a dialectical unity between rights, duties, and the responsibilities deriving therefrom. A unilateral attitude in this matter opens the way to negative consequences. The shortcomings and defects observed in carrying out authority generally lie precisely in the violation of the proper relationship between rights, duties, and responsibilities. There are also cases where cadres fail to use their authority, although they are aware of it, and consequently, unpleasant things occur. Here is one fact about which we were informed by the chief of the control-auditing section of the Korce District People's Council Executive Committee, Spiro Gagollari. A control carried out at the district's education and culture section showed a number of shortcomings in the administration of material and monetary values -- for instance, considerable excessive expenditure of budgetary funds planned by various institutions and under various headings, advance payments that were not documented, failure to check inventories, and so forth. All this left the way open for abuses. Benefiting from the nonimplementation of authority concerning the control of per diem expenditure on the part of Hasan Malollo, director of the Palace of Culture; Erjeta Lubonja, chief of finances of the education and culture section; and Robert Frasheri, chief of this section; Sotiraq Vangjeli, musical director of the Palace of Culture, falsified the lists of amateur troupes engaged in various activities and unjustifiably misappropriated a considerable sum of money. The control authority of the aforementioned people remained a dead letter, practically unimplemented and formal. "This has never happened before," was their justification. "We had confidence in Sotiraq. Moreover, the section's activity is very widespread; whom should we control first?" This is not the way to implement one's authority. Trust and check everyone -- this is what the party teaches us. But if this duty applies to everyone, as the 13th AWP Central Committee plenum stressed once again, it applies even more forcefully in the case of those organs and cadres who are entrusted with control duties -- in this concrete case, financial control.

Authority is not granted once and for all time. One fact is certain: The greater the authority, the greater the responsibilities. This must be properly understood by everyone.

1985 PLAN FULFILLMENT RESULTS PUBLISHED

AU040601 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Feb 86 p 1, 2

["Successful Conclusion of the Year and the Eighth 5-Year-Plan -- Report of the Committee for Social Information Under the Council of Ministers Concerning the Fulfillment of the Unified Plan for the Social-Economic Development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in 1985"]

[Text] The BCP has carried out immense political and organizational work to mobilize the people's forces in the fulfillment of the plan for 1985. The fulfillment of the plan last year was realized under exceptionally difficult natural conditions. A drought of unprecedented severity and duration hit the country and inflicted great damage and losses to agriculture. It adversely affected the power industry and the other branches of material production.

As a result of the BCP's correct structural policy, what agriculture was unable to provide was largely compensated for by socialist industry, and especially by its most modern and dynamic branches -- bearers of technological progress, such as machine building, electronics, the chemical industry, and so on. Even under the difficult conditions of 1985 the country's national income rose by 1.8 percent compared to 1984.

The greatest contribution to the positive results achieved was made by the introduction in practice of scientific and technological developments and by the improvement of production quality. The plan for this introduction was exceeded by 5.1 percent. Some 8,479 developments were introduced in practice, thus creating good precondition for the further intensification of the economy during the Ninth 5-Year-Plan.

In the course of the year 2,668 new and improved technologies and 2,035 new and improved articles were brought into production. This ensured to a considerable extent the manufacture of new and improved products, which was 19.3 percent higher than in 1984. The extent of the renewal of production was higher than in any of the preceding years of the 5 year plan.

Automation and the application of electronics to production processes developed at an accelerated rate; during 1985 the following were brought into production in the national economy: 89 automated control systems for technological processes, 97 industrial manipulators, 66 automated process modules, and 637 mechanized and automated process lines.

The material-technical base of the country was expanded. The basic production funds increased by 5.3 percent.

The efficiency of production increased. Social labor productivity rose by 2 percent compared to 1984. The entire increase in national income was provided by increased social productivity of labor. The profit realized by nonagricultural enterprises and organizations was 3.9 percent higher than in 1984. The material expenditures per 100 leva of production were reduced by 0.3 percent compared to 1984.

Some 4.6 percent more finished industrial goods were produced than in 1984. The foreign-trade exchange of goods increased, rising by 7.4 percent compared to 1984. Cooperation, specialization, and production-sharing with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries intensified.

The living standard of the people continued to rise. Real per capita incomes rose in 1985 by 2.7 percent compared to 1984. The average monthly pay of workers and employees in the national economy rose to 213 leva. In 1985 the social funds for per capita consumption reached on average 864 leva. Retail goods turnover increased by 4.7 percent compared to 1984.

Industry

The economic organizations and enterprises of industry fulfilled the plan for production and realization of industrial production. In comparison with 1984 the goods production achieved by planned industry rose by 1.6 billion leva and reached 40.9 billion leva.

Production of Marketable Industrial Output

Ministries and Departments	1985 as Percentage of 1984
Machine Building	112.3
Chemical Industry	003.4
Metallurgy	100.1
Power Industry	99.2
Production and Trade in Consumer Goods	103.0
National Agroindustrial Union	100.9
Forestry and Forest Industry	102.0
Construction and Territorial Settlement Organization	98.4
Transportation	102.1
Communications	101.9
Central Cooperative Union	104.0
Sofia People's Council	100.3

The progressive changes continued in the structure of industry.

The branches that are the bearers of technological progress developed at faster rates. The highest rate of growth was achieved in machine building. In 1985 this branch provided more than two thirds of the growth of industrial production. A substantial contribution to the industrial growth achieved was also made by the chemical industry. Despite the unfavorable natural and climatic conditions, the food and tobacco industry also manufactured more products than in 1984.

The majority of the okrugs overfulfilled their annual plans for the manufacture and realization of industrial goods production. Production in the following okrugs rose at higher rates: Ruse, Kyustendil, Kurdzhali, Sofia, Silistra, Smolyan, Pazardzhik, Razgrad, Blagoevgrad, Stara Zagora, and Sliven.

In comparison with 1984, the production of the principal industrial products was as follows:

Types of Product	Unit of Measurement	1985	1985 as Percentage of 1984
Numerically programmed devices for control of metal-working machines	unit	737	191.4
Minicomputer systems	unit	271	121.5
Automated and mechanized machining lines	unit	27	103.8
Machining centers controlled by various numerical programmed systems	unit	127	135.1
High-production program-controlled lathes	unit	498	98.4

Diesel internal combustion engines	unit	38,001	105.1
Combined machine units	unit	284	125.1
Ships and vessels	unit	38	115.2
Buses	unit	2,650	106.0
Integrated electric drive units with high-torque electric motors	unit	33,350	241.9
Microelectric motors	thousand units	1,815	106.1
Electric hoists	unit	134,965	102.3
Electric lift-trucks	unit	47,055	102.4
Motor-powered lift-trucks	unit	38,431	111.4
Combined electric units [elektroagregati]	unit	3,129	127.8
Power transformers	unit	9.357	98.3
Electric power	million kilowatt -hours	41,621	93.2
Coal -- total output	thousand tons	32,450	95.7
Cast iron for processing	thousand tons	1,702	107.8
Steel	thousand tons	2,926	101.7
Rolled ferrous metals	thousand tons	3,457	103.1
Steel pipes	thousand tons	282	96.4
Nitrogen fertilizers (based on 100 percent nitrogen)	thousand tons	836	100.2
Phosphorus fertilizers (based on 100 percent P205 [phospate])	thousand tons	172	81.3
Chemical fibers and filaments	thousand tons	101	98.7
Tires for trucks, buses, trolleys and trailers	thousand tons	830	98.1
Furniture	million leva	507	101.4
Cellulose (based on 88 percent absolutely dry matter)	thousand tons	174	89.5
Sheet glass (based on 2mm thickness	thousand square meters	23,459	113.6
Cotton and cotton-type finished fabrics	million meters	349	99.6
Woolen and woolen-type finished fabrics	million meters	40	101.4
Tailored goods	million leva	747	103.5

The state plan tasks were overfulfilled for the production of rolled sheet metal, lathes, trucks, cables, personal computers, nitrogen fertilizers, polyethylene v.n. [meaning of abbreviation not known] polypropylene, panels, softwood and hardwood boards and parts, furniture, tailored goods, meat products, vegetable food oils, finished and semifinished food products, and so forth.

Certain economic organizations and enterprises failed to fulfill the plan tasks for a number of important products, including electric power, coal, cast iron, steel, soda ash, phosphorus fertilizers, tires, polyvinyl chloride, bed linen, footwear, meat, raw hides, cheese, and canned vegetables and fruit.

The quality of industrial production improved, the quantity of products awarded the top-category "K" symbol being 9.2 percent higher than in 1984, while their relative percentage of certified products reached 20.6 percent as against the plan figure of 17 percent.

The social productivity of labor rose by 3.7 percent and provided almost 90 percent of the increase in net production in industry.

Capital Investments and Construction

In 1985 significant successes were achieved in fulfilling the strategic task of building up and improving the material-technological base of the mature socialist society and of effecting an increase in the country's economic potential. The total volume of capital investments reached 8.2 billion leva. By means of the investment program that was implemented, predominant emphasis was once more given to development of the basic structure-determining branches of the national economy complex. Over 73 percent of the investments were made for the development of the material-technological base of production, mainly for developing the raw-material and energy branches and for introducing scientific and technological achievements into production. Almost two-thirds of the means in the material production branches were directed toward modernization, reconstruction, and expansion of existing production capacities. Considerable means were also allocated to the branches and activities which enhance the export opportunities of the country, as well as to raising the people's living standard.

Workers in the construction and building branches ensured fulfillment of their annual program. Construction completed by organizations' own labor reached almost 4.3 billion leva, which is 1.8 percent higher than the 1984 figure.

In industrial construction there was an expansion in the application of modular and large-modular erection of roof structures and process equipment. A technology was introduced for construction of concrete waterproof linings in tunnel hydraulic engineering construction, as well as the use of prefabricated rectangular reservoirs. In the building field a start was made on the application of new technologies for building of large-sized and one-of-a-kind structures, for carrying out building work by integrated assembly [komplektasiya], for powder-plasma welding, gas-powder welding of splined shafts, etc.

The efforts of the construction and building workers were concentrated mainly on the construction of startup [puskovi] installations. Installations and capacities important for the national economy were completed and handed over for operation, such as the extension of the "Maritsa-East" thermoelectric power station, with a capacity of 420,000 kilowatts, and the "Traycho Kostov" thermoelectric power station with a capacity of 25,000 kilowatts; the modernization and reconstruction of the "Lenin" construction and installation combine in Pernik, for an annual output of 250,000 tons of electric steel; and the expansion of the "Miziya" DKZ in Gorna Oryakhovitsa, for an output of 60 million bricks and of the "Sht. Atanasov" DKZ in Lyubimets for an output of 30 million bricks. The construction was also completed of a fresh 72 km section of the USSR-Bulgaria gas pipeline. Some 79 km of railway lines were made twin-track and 225 km were electrified. A new km section of the "Khemus" freeway was opened to traffic.

More basic funds than the amounts provided in the annual plans were put to work in the systems of the Ministries of Metallurgy, Machine Building, Production and Trade in Consumer Goods, Forests and Forest Industry, Construction and Territorial-Settlement Organization, Communications and so forth.

Certain startup installations were not completed within the allotted deadlines, mainly due to the failure to provide sufficient amounts of certain basic building materials. Moreover, investors did not always create the necessary conditions for the smooth execution of the construction and investment program.

Agriculture

Agriculture developed under exceptionally difficult conditions in 1985. The agro-industrial complexes, supplied with modern material-technical equipment, successfully resisted the prolonged drought which began as early as autumn 1984 and, to a considerable extent, lessened the negative results of the drought. The necessary fuel, means of transport, chemical fertilizers, spare parts, and auxiliary brigades were supplied on time. Measures were adopted for the discovery of additional water supply sources for irrigation and strict organization was established in the irrigation sector. Contemporary technological methods were applied as regards the thrifty use of water supplies.

Plant growing was affected to the greatest extent by the prolonged drought. Compared with 1984, production of grain, sunflowers, sugar beets, vegetables, fruit, and hay decreased. This made imports of agricultural goods from abroad necessary as regards supplies to the population, as well as for the provision of concentrated fodder for the animal husbandry sector.

Considerable work was accomplished in connection with harvesting and storing coarse fodder and in connection with preparing stables and equipment for the wintering of herds.

The agricultural organizations and enterprises, as well as the auxiliary farms report the following animal head count:

As of 1 January 1986	(in thousands)	1 January 1986 head count as a percentage of 1 Jan 1985
Cattle	1,391	99.8
including cows	499	100.3
Sheep	6,506	97.2
Pigs	3,303	107.3
including breeding sows	289	105.3
Poultry	25,140	92.6
including laying-hens	6,763	108.3

The number of cattle increased in the following okrugs: Sofia City, Kyustendil, Silistra, Mikhaylovgrad, Sliven, and Plovdiv. The number of cows increased in the following okrugs: Sliven, Vidin, Yambol, Shumen, Burgas, Mikhaylograd, and others. The number of pigs increased in the Varna, Vidin, Yambol, Razgrad, and other okrugs. The number of sheep increased in the Silistra, Pernik, Turgovishte, Razgrad, and other okrugs. The number of poultry increased in the Varna, Sofia, Sliven, Shumen, and other okrugs.

The production decrease in the animal husbandry sector is minimal. According to preliminary data, in 1985 animal production as a whole and in all categories of farms (as regards the rate of growth and the rate of fertility of the animals) is 1.9 percent less than in 1984. Milk production (all types of milk) in its natural state is 1.2 percent less than in 1984, and wool production is 6.3 percent less than in 1984, while 3.1 percent more eggs were obtained than in 1984. In the agricultural organizations and enterprises alone milk production is 1.9 percent less than in 1984, while 6.9 percent more eggs were obtained in 1985 than in 1984. Milk production increased in the agricultural organizations of the Varna, Mikhaylovgrad, Blagoevgrad, and Pernik Okrugs. The egg production increase was more considerable in Shumen, Varna, Yambol, Khaskovo, and Razgrad Okrugs.

Autumn sowing of wheat and barley was accomplished within the shortest agrotechnical schedules, with an optimal variety structure and good preliminary cultivation of the soil on the plots. By the end of December 1985 the state of the autumn sowing was good. It is now particularly important to prepare the agricultural organizations for timely, effective fertilizing of the soil with the necessary fertilizers, and for soil cultivation during the spring season.

Transportation and Communications

The country's transportation and communications system continued to develop and improve in 1985.

The economic organizations in the transportation sector transported 13 million tons of freight, or 3.5 percent more than established on the basis of contacts. Railroad transportation fulfilled its annual tasks for transportation of freight on a contractual basis 100.0 percent, while road transportation for general use fulfilled its tasks 104.5 percent.

A total of 32.6 million passengers -- or 1.7 percent more passengers than envisaged -- were transported in 1985, which is 58.5 million or 3 percent more than in 1984. New trolley bus lines were commissioned in Sofia and Plovdiv, and the first trolley bus lines were commissioned in the towns of Pleven and Varna.

The construction of automated systems for the optimal and efficient monitoring of movements of all road freight transportation in the country, as well as of the trucks and trailers [vavtokompozitiite], and semi-trailers of the international road transport in our country and abroad was continued in 1985.

The proportion of mechanized freight processing and of transportation in the form of enlarged freight units [uedreni tovarni edinitsi] increased.

Tasks concerning electrification and introduction of double-track systems in railroad transportation were successfully accomplished. Control radio communications were introduced in the Sofia-Plovdiv railroad transportation section.

The postal network was expanded by 36 new postal and telegraphic exchanges, 23 of which are situated in villages. A total of 135,853 new telephones were installed, 108,957 of which are for private use; 187 new teleprinters were installed; 10 radio transmitters and 4 television transmitters, as well as 56 radio relay stations, and 55 television relay stations were installed.

The income obtained from the communications services in 1985 exceeded that obtained in 1984 by 7.7 percent.

Foreign Economic Relations

The participation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the international division of labor continued in 1985.

The foreign trade exchange of the country reached 27.7 billion currency leva. Exports increased 5.8 percent as compared with 1984, while imports increased by 9 percent for the same period. A total of 75.6 percent of the exchange of goods took place with the CEMA member-countries, while 56.3 percent is the share of the exchange of goods with the USSR.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria continued to assert itself as a tourist country. In 1985 our country was visited by 7.295 million foreign citizens, which exceeded the number of visitors in 1984.

Trade and Public Services to the Population

As to the domestic market, in 1985 5.5 percent more goods were provided for the population than in 1984. The workshops for mass consumption attached to the production enterprises and the auxiliary farms of the enterprises supplied the market with goods worth 520 million leva. The volume of most necessary goods, luxury consumer goods and foodstuffs, and of newly introduced, modern consumer goods increased. The variety of goods considerably expanded.

Compared with 1984, production of basic domestic market goods increased as follows in 1985:

	1985 as percentage of 1984
Meat	102.0
Fish and fish products	102.8
Milk	101.0
Cheese -- all kinds including	103.0
sheep cheese	113.1
Yellow cheese	113.4
Milk fats	103.4
Edible vegetable oils	106.1
Eggs	108.5
Sugar	100.1
Children's food	112.0
Fresh vegetables	91.1
Fresh fruit	93.4
Potatoes	119.0
Soft drinks	103.3
Beer	100.4
Knit underwear	107.8
Knitwear	98.3
Footwear (except slippers)	107.1
Stockings and pantyhose	102.8
Radio sets	105.2
Television sets, including color television sets	145.1
Electric washing machines, including automatic washers	101.2
Electric storage heaters	116.8
Electric cooking stoves	140.5
Solid-fuel heating stoves	121.9
Furniture	100.8
Brown coal	115.9

Despite the unfavorable conditions for production, the basic commodity funds were provided for. A goods turnover of 14,984 million leva was obtained through the retail trade network and the public catering establishments. A higher turnover of goods was obtained in all okrugs in 1985 compared with 1984. The greatest increase was obtained in the following okrugs: Kurdzhali Okrug 9.4 percent, Tolbukhin Okrug 7.2 percent, Pernik Okrug 6.4 percent, Khaskovo and Yambol Okrugs 6.2 percent, and Plovdiv Okrug 6.1 percent.

Regardless of the increase in goods turnover there were certain inhabited settlements where certain types of meat, fruit, vegetables, chocolate and chocolate goods, as well as coffee and certain other nonfood consumer goods such as electric boilers, "Rakhovets" type electric stoves, color television sets of the "Sofia" type, as well as others, were in short supply.

The trade network continued to expand. New trade establishments were commissioned in 1985, such as rayon departments stores, supermarkets, furniture stores of the largest type, restaurants, coffee shops, and other modern public catering establishments.

Public services for the population further developed in 1985. Compared with 1984, 12.8 percent more services were performed for the population in 1985. The increase is as follows with respect to the different branches of public services:

	1985 as Percentage of 1984
Total services	139.6
Laundry	134.2
Machine-cutting services	115.1
Tailoring services	111.9
Construction-repair services	111.7
Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	107.6
Footwear and leather -- haberdashery services	107.1
Furniture and wood processing services	106.8
Maintenance and repair of household appliances	104.0
Maintenance and repair of radio and television sets and equipment	103.6

The largest increase of public services was accomplished in the following okrugs: Blagoevgrad 24.5 percent, Varna 24.0 percent, Plovdiv 21.9 percent, Mikhaylovgrad 21.7 percent, and Vratsa 19.1 percent.

A total of 61,600 housing units were completed and commissioned for use in the sectors of state, cooperative, and individual housing construction.

The health services for the population in towns and villages improved. The infant mortality rate decreased from 16.1 per thousand live-born infants in 1984 to 15.8 per thousand in 1985. The recreation network for the working people further expanded in 1985.

The educational standards of the population continued to improve: 97,500 young people, boys and girls, graduated from secondary educational institutions in 1985; 15,000 young specialists graduated from higher educational institutions, 4,600 of whom are graduates of engineering-technical faculties.

During the 1985-86 school year a total of 1,581,200 young people are being trained in our educational institutions. An average of 177 people per thousand of the population are studying in our educational institutions.

Environment Protection

During 1985 a total of 425 million leva were used for protecting and restoring environment. Some 1,147 new environmental protection objects were commissioned, among them 179 purifying stations and installations for preserving the purity of air and water. The city purifying stations for waste water in Plovdiv and Varna have been partly commissioned. The purifying stations of the pig-breeding complexes in Rogozen and Nikola Kozlevo and the Peshtera plant for microbiotics, as well as the electronic filters in "Purva Komsomolska" Thermoelectric Station and Gulubovo were commissioned.

As a result of the environmental protection enterprises the tendency toward improving the condition of air, water, and earth in separate regions and riverbeds of the country continued. Of the total of industrial gases with harmful components discharged into the atmosphere during 1985, 78 percent was filtered off, and the proportion of purifed water as regard total effluents is 55 percent. During the year 360,000 decares were protected against erosion; 12,000 decares of waste land were recultivated; 92,000 decares of swamps were drained; and chemical amelioration to restore the fertility of almost 120,000 decares of salt land or land affected by harmful acids was applied. Biological means and integrated means of protecting plants were applied to 5.1 million decares of land. Some 323,000 new forests were planted and 95 new objects were brought under the protection of the law on protecting nature.

The introduction of the scientific-technological achievements has an ever-growing application in environmental protection. In 1985 the introduction of wasteless and low-waste technologies in 680 production units ensured the utilization of almost 3 million tons of waste products to produce goods to the value of 312 million leva, obtaining a profit of 84 million leva for the national economy. With the new installations the recycled utilization of 465 million cubic meters of water per year has been ensured.

The results achieved in the socioeconomic development of the country during 1985 showed the power, stability, and correctness of the BCP policy in constructing the socialist society and developed socialism. The accelerated development of scientific-technological progress, the introduction of highly effective scientific-technological achievements in practice, increased labor productivity, most economic use of raw materials, materials, fuels, and energy, the decisive improvement of production quality, intensified participation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the socialist economic integration, and the increasing standard of living of the people are a good precondition for the further ascending development of the national economy and of a successful start to the Ninth 5-Year Plan period, and ensure the worthy greeting of the 13th BCP Congress.

STATE COUNCIL AWARDS ORDER TO USSR'S KUZNETSOV

AU121934 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] The State Council has issued a decree on awarding for the second time Vasiliy Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, with the Georgi Dimitrov Order. He has been awarded on his contribution to strengthening Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and comprehensive cooperation, the coming together of Bulgaria and the USSR, and on his 85th birthday.

ATANASOV AT SOVIET FRIENDSHIP COMMITTEE PLENUM

AU121303 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Excerpt] In Sofia the fourth plenum of the All-national Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship is being held. It is being attended by the following: Comrade Georgi Atanasov; Tsola Dragoycheva, honorary chairman of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship; leaders of public-political and mass organizations and of artists' union, and Leonid Grekov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to Bulgaria. At the plenum a report was given of the work of the committee in connection with the decisions of the BCP February plenum. A report was delivered by Penko Gerganov, first deputy chairman of the All-national Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship.

ZHIVKOV ATTENDS VARNA CITY BCP CONFERENCE

AU122302 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] As Georgi Sveshtnikov, our correspondent for Varna Okrug, has reported, the fourth accountability-election conference of the Varna city BCP organization has started in the Varna Palace of Sport and Culture. Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, is taking part in the work of the conference. In the reports and speeches a comprehensive, in-depth, and self-critical analysis is being made of the socio-economic development of the Black Sea town, a powerful industrial, transportation, scientific, and cultural center. Significant results have been achieved in the implementation of the strategic policy for the intensification of production, and high and stable rates of development of Varna's economy have been ensured.

In comparison with 1980, the social productivity of labor has risen by 22.5 percent, and the overall profit by 31.2 percent, while the material expenditures per 100 leva of production have been reduced by 3.2 percent. Over the 5 years of the Eighth 5-Year Plan more than 133 million leva additional overall profit over and above that envisaged has been realized, as well as an additional net production of goods to the value of 150 million leva.

In their report and debates, the Communists are devoting serious attention to the insufficient rates on the introduction in practice of frontranking scientific and technological achievements in certain branches of production, as well as to the low relative proportion of industrial products of superior quality grades.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES SENATOR MOYNIHAN

LD102121 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] In the Cernin Palace today, Deputy Foreign Minister Jaromir Johanes received U.S. Senator Patrick Moynihan.

They discussed topical questions of the international situation, particularly disarmament, and also the problems of Czechoslovak-U.S. relations and the possibilities for their further development.

CTK STATEMENT ON U.S.-SOUTH KOREAN MANEUVERS

AU121005 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Feb 86 p 1

["CTK Statement on U.S.-South Korean Team Spirit 86 Maneuvers"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Joint maneuvers of the armed forces of the United States and South Korea, held under the name Team Spirit 86 in the southern part of the Korean peninsula, began recently. More than 200,000 men of the two armies' ground forces, Air Forces, and Navies, equipped with the latest combat means, including nuclear submarines, are to take part in the maneuvers in the course of the next 2 months.

The large-scale military exercise in South Korea, in which there already is stockpiled a great quantity of nuclear weapons, cannot be assessed as anything else but a provocation, threatening the states of Asia as well as peace throughout the world. At sharp variance with the escalated efforts of peace forces to create new relations in Asia and the Pacific, and to ensure security, good-neighborly relations and cooperation among the states in that region, the Team Spirit maneuvers are yet further evidence of who is to blame for the current international tension. These maneuvers are not only at variance with mankind's yearning for an improvement in the international situation, and for detente and disarmament. They also are a demonstration diametrically differing from the stances of the Soviet Union, recently voiced in the concrete proposals of Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, aimed at a gradual scrapping of nuclear weapons in the world, and at ensuring security and cooperation in Asia.

It is very alarming that the Team Spirit 86 maneuvers are being held despite the long-lasting just efforts of the people and the Government of the DPRK for the relaxation of tension and ensurance of peace in Korea, as well as for the creation of prerequisites for a peaceful unification of the Korean nation on democratic foundations and without any external interference. They are a strange response to the constructive proposals of the DPRK Government that no big military exercises be held on the Korean peninsula. The Team Spirit maneuvers are the negation of the spirit of understanding and cooperation, these fundamental prerequisites for successful negotiations between Pyongyang and Seoul, a matter that logically led the DPRK Government to suspend contacts with the South for the duration of these exercises.

The CSSR follows with concern the continuing tension on the Korean peninsula, the main cause of which is the presence of U.S. troops in South Korea. All the more does it condemn the latest military provocation of the United States and South Korean military circles, which is undermining the foundations of Asian security. The CSSR fully supports the just demands of the DPRK, including its proposal to withdraw all types of nuclear weapons from South Korea and transform the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES FIDEL CASTRO ON REELECTION

LD101347 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, has sent a telegram to Fidel Castro Ruz, congratulating him on his reelection to the post of first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee. The telegram pays tribute to the high level of traditional relations of friendship and fraternal cooperation between both parties and states, and expresses the wish of further successes in implementing the resolutions adopted by the third party congress in defending the revolutionary gains of the Cuban people against imperialism and in the struggle for peace, socialism, and progress in the world.

HOFFMANN HEADS TRADE UNION DELEGATION TO HUNGARY

LD122316 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] A delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions headed by its chairman Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, left Prague today for Hungary. The delegation will take part in Budapest in the deliberations of the 25th congress of the Hungarian trade unions.

HAMAN REVIEWS TASKS OF AIR DEFENSE FORCES

LD072330 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Text] The role of party members and candidate members in the enterprising fulfillment of tasks of raising combat and mobilization readiness for the defense of Czechoslovak airspace was evalauted today by a conference of Communists in the state Air Defense Force.

The head of the CPCZ Central Committee delegation, Josef Haman, candidate of the Presidium and secretary of the party's Central Committee, at the beginning of his speech praised the results achieved by Communists in formations and units in fulfilling the tasks of continuous battle readiness in protecting the airspace of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. He emphasized that the 15th and 16th sessions of the party's Central Committee declared an offensive program approach to solving the problems of our society's development in the second half of the eighties and in its main outlines up to the year 2000. The program of speeding up social economic development and solving the tasks of intensification influences and is linked with practically all areas of society's life. This is clearly reflected, in particular, in the most pressing questions of the implementation of scientific and technical development, particularly in the introduction of electronics, robotization and automation; new materials and technologies, and other progressive technology, both in production and the raising of our homeland's defense capability.

Comrade Haman went on to concern himself with international policy questions. He stated that the Geneva meeting of the leading U.S. and Soviet representatives did strengthen hopes for talks, but a fundamental change in the development of international relations has not yet taken place. The United States has not made a corresponding reaction even to the newest Soviet peace proposals presented by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev.

The basic task set out by our society for the socialist Army is, therefore, that it should keep up and increase its battle readiness in close unity with the armies of the Warsaw Pact states and with the Soviet Army in particular. The foremost task of ideological work faced by soldier-Communists is to take part in improving the quality of management and organizational work at all command levels, in increasing military discipline and organization of the life of the men, and in deepening the awareness of personal responsibility of all members of the Air Defense Forces of the state for the defense of their homeland, our people, and the whole of the socialist community.

NATIONAL FRONT ENDORSES SOCIOECONOMIC GUIDELINES

LD112116 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] The Presidium of the Czechoslovak National Front Central Committee, meeting in Prague today, expressed full support for the peace proposals of the CPSU and the Soviet Government contained in the statement by Mikhail Gorbachev. It noted that the central committees of political parties, social organizations, and trade unions, united in the National Front, unanimously support these proposals. For all the organizations of the National Front, supporting and advocating the peace initiatives of the USSR and of the countries of the Warsaw Pact will become the basis of their foreign and internal activities during the International Year of Peace.

The Presidium then heard an explanation by Milos Jakes, presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, of the draft Main Guidelines for the Economic and Scoial Development of Czechoslovakia for the period 1986-90 and Prospects for the period Up to the Year 2000. Milos Jakes stressed, above all, the urgent need to use all intensification factors for the development of the national economy and the entire socialist society. At the same time, he stressed the significance of the subjective factor and the role of the National Front in implementing this line.

During the discussion, the floor was taken by representatives of all the political parties and social organizations united in the National Front. They expressed the firm determination of the millions of members of their organizations to contribute to the successful implementation of the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress, above all by developing efficient creative labor, social activities, and initiative.

The Presidium of the CSSR National Front Central Committee expressed the full support of the entire National Front for the draft guidelines.

PALESTINIAN LEADER ABU NIDAL REPORTEDLY IN GDR

LD121803 Hamburg DPA in German 1657 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Bonn 12 Feb (DPA) -- The Palestinian leader Abu Nidal, who is seen as the man behind the terrorist attacks on Rome and Vienna airports, is apparently in East Berlin. According to a prereleased report in the Bonn daily DIE WELT (Thursday edition) 12 February, the whereabouts of Abu Nidal, who is said to be seriously ill, came to light in connection with an invitation from GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker to PLO chief Yasir 'Arafat to attend the 11th SED Congress in April.

The GDR had let it be known to foreign diplomats in Vienna, through "semiofficial channels" that in the event of 'Arafat's visit there would not be a meeting between the two rival Palestinian leaders in the GDR, the paper states. Abu Nidal, who is said to be suffering from cancer of the liver and can at times move only with difficulty, is presumably being treated by doctors at the GDR Government hospital.

HONECKER ADDRESSES BERLIN BEZIRK DELEGATES

AU111510 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Feb 86 pp3-4

["'We Want Today's and Future Generations To Build Their Happiness in Peace,' from Erich Honecker's concluding speech to the Berlin Bezirk delegates conference"]

[Text] Berlin, 9 Feb (ADN) -- In view of the great work which the Berlin party organization has achieved since the 10th party congress, it is a great pleasure for me to convey to you, the delegates of the communists of the capital city, the most cordial greetings of our party's Central Committee. We have followed the course of your bezirk delegate conference with great attention. Both the report of the bezirk leadership, given by Comrade Guenter Schabowski, and the extensive discussion express clearly and convincingly that the Berlin party organization has so strengthened its ranks in the struggle to implement the decisions of the 10th party congress that it is in a position to fulfill any task that the 11th SED congress imposes.

At the forefront, you have solved with a great sense of political responsibility, initiative, and vigor the task set before you through the decisions of the 10th party congress to reshape Berlin into a truly socialist metropolis. We regard it as natural that the whole party, the whole republic has helped you in this. After all, even if some people west of our borders still do not like the fact, Berlin is the capital of the first socialist state on German soil, the GDR. So it has been, and so it will be.

The comrades who spoke here rightly pointed out that in a few weeks time the 11th party congress will take place here in this hall and it will submit proposals for work in the coming period. Discussions at the 11th party congress will undoubtedly center on the questions which our party must deal with in the domestic and foreign policy field. In assessing what has been achieved, we will also deal with the questions which we aim to tackle in the years 1986 to 1990, indeed up to the year 2000. This will involve the further shaping of the developed socialist society, and the securing of peace.

Comrades, these are tasks which deeply concern all of us, which place great demands on all of us. In dealing with these tasks it is necessary in every respect to do justice to the honorable name of a communist.

We are firmly convinced that the Berlin party organization, indeed I would say every Berliner, will do his bit in preparing for the 11th party congress and in the implementation of its decisions, in the foremost rank of the builders of socialism in our republic, of the fighters for peace.

Comrades, we are united in saying that the securing of peace is the principal question for us. In the popular discussion leading up to the 11th party congress, this plays a great role. No day passes without representatives of the working class, of the cooperative farmers, and members of the intelligentsia referring to the decisive significance of this question for the life of our people and indeed of the whole of humanity. This is understandable, because without peace it would not be possible to realize our bold program for the intellectual, economic, and social development of our people, for the well-being of our children and our children's children. Indeed -- and I underlined this just recently in my interview for the FRG weekly newspaper DIE ZEIT -- it is a question of the existence or nonexistence of mankind.

So the proposal of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev to begin negotiations with the United States on the basis of a three-stage program, with everyone who bears political responsibility on this earth, in order to liberate the world of nuclear weapons by the year 2000 fell on particularly fruitful ground. If you look around, you will ascertain that this initiative met with broad agreement in world public life. If things went according to it, then it would be possible to make progress tomorrow in those directions which are most important for peace.

During his talk with U.S. Senator Kennedy, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev stated again that the Soviet program offers mankind the possibility of avoiding the colossal dangers which threaten the international community if it allows itself to be dragged into a new adventure. In the 15 years, he said, which the authors of the U.S. "star wars" program plan for experiments to test the prescription for nuclear disarmament through space armement, the USSR proposes the liberation of the earth from nuclear weapons. That, comrades, is a unique program for the salvation of mankind from an atomic inferno, and offers an absolutely historic chance for a peaceful future for mankind. To utilize this chance is, as has been stressed many times at this conference, nothing short of a commandment of reason.

You can twist and turn things as you like, but it is deeds that are required, deeds for peace, not words. Realization of the great program makes it necessary for the popular masses in all states to press their governments to take account of their wishes, hopes, and demands and to make the way clear, through appropriate measures, for a world without war and without weapons.

Of course there are people on this earth, west of our borders as well, for example in the FRG, whom this direction does not suit. While mankind is worrying about the way things are going and thinking about the need for arms control and disarmament in this and that area, at the same time certain apostles of freedom from whose lips the word peace slips very easily, are bringing up objections to -- yes, it must be said -- even resist a development which brings the nations together rather than separating them. [sentence as published]

Thus an FRG newspaper, which only mentions the GDR within quotation marks, finds it extraordinarily dangerous that a public opinion poll among Germans in the Federal Republic has found that they have an equally good opinion of Gorbachev and Reagan. This newspaper finds it dangerous that more than half of the citizens of the Federal Republic see close cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union as desirable. Where is the danger in holding such a view? The paper provides the answer: The most dangerous thing is that the feeling "of being threatened by communism" should subside.

Therefore comrades, you listen and you are amazed that it is not the avoidance of an atomic inferno, it is not the prevention of the downfall of mankin' in a new world war, it is not the halting of the arms race on the earth and of its extension to space -- no, these are not the decisive things for these people, but rather the fear that the specter they have conjured up of communism and of the danger from the East might lose efficacy through active peaceful cooperation of states of differing social orders.

This shows how much the concept of securing peace, of peaceful cooperation of states with differing social systems, is winning ground and how much those who still see war as taking the cure at a spa resport are increasingly becoming isolated. But such times have been over for a long time. It is rightly stated in the Geneva summit declaration that in an atomic war -- and it would be a third world war -- there would be neither victor or vanquished. Therefore, it is a question of bringing about a radical amelioration of the international situation and of reliably guaranteeing the security of the nations.

The bold and comprehensive step toward this was taken by the Warsaw Pact states, by the Geneva summit meeting, by the declaration of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev of 15 January, in which all important directions and fields were presented which are essential for the solution of the question of peace, for the limitation of arms and disarmament, for a peaceful future and for the progress of the nations.

In a time when we can secure peace not against one another but only with one another, the important things for the success of the path which has thus been begun are the freezing of nuclear armaments on both sides, the freezing of nuclear tests, the halting of deployment, and the gradual dismantlement of the nuclear systems already set in position by both sides in Europe, the removal of the American and of the Soviet medium-range missiles in our continent, the creation of nuclear and chemical-weapon-free zones, the creation of a zone free of combat weapons in Central Europe, the development of cooperation between all European states independent of their social orders, the surmounting of confrontation, and the development of good relations between the European states in political, economic, scientific-technological, cultural, and social fields in the interest of the nations.

In view of the responsibility laid upon the two German states through history for the securing of peace, it would be of absolutely outstanding significance if not only the GDR but also the FRG were to refrain from taking part in the militarization of space, in whatever guise this might be; if nothing were to be undertaken by them during the negotiations between the USSR and the United States which might burden those negotiations; and if a contribution to the success of the negotiations between the USSR and the United States could be made by the Federal Republic as well, through a clear declaration of belief against SDI. We, dear comrades, set ourselves this responsibility because we desire peace to be kept for the present and the coming generation, for our children and our children's children. We wish that the generation living today, and the one which will come, may be able to build their happiness in peace.

Dear comrades, our GDR occupies a significant place in this worldwide struggle. Its stability and dynamism have in every respect a positive influence on the shaping of the world of tomorrow, on the struggle for peace, on solidarity with all peoples, who are conducting a resolute struggle for their freedom and independence and for social progress, whether in Africa, Asia, or Latin America.

Yesterday's reports in our media about the fulfillment of the economic plan in the first month of this year show that we continue to be on the right track. Produced national income rose by 4 percent, with 90 percent of this increase deriving from an increase in labor productivity.

The production of office computers and personal computers increased compared with the same period last year by 31.7 percent, of monolithic integrated circuits by 34.3 percent, of industrial robots by 22.3 percent. If we examine the results more closely, much is to be found that speaks of the industry of our working people, their trust in the party and state leadership of the GDR. In the truest sense of the word one can say that the people of the GDR are proving that they are able to solve even the most complicated tasks in the struggle for further development of socialism and the securing of peace.

As a result of our course of the main task in the unity of economic and social policy, significantly greater progress has been achieved precisely in the past 5 years than in any comparable period previously. Berlin is a convincing example of this. As is well known, it is the largest industrial city, the most significant center for science and research in our republic, and it has many cultural and other social institutions of world renown. In all these areas the capital has experienced a rapid upturn.

During the past 15 years, industrial goods production in your city was, at 284.5 billion marks, almost twice as great as in the 21 years from 1949 to 1970. Labor productivity in 1985 was double that of 1970. The material and technological basis of industry increased significantly, above all it took on more and more the characteristics of a modern production potential. Micro-electronics and an effective consumer goods production in the capital have developed strongly. To put it in a nutshell, increasingly, more modern products are being produced by highly efficient processes. The 669,800 working people of Berlin are therefore showing what they are capable of. Their level of education has constantly increased. I would like to recall only that in 1985, 86.3 percent of them in the socialist economy concluded vocational training. In the whole of the republic, and in Berlin too, this proportion is to rise to 90 percent.

What makes the discussion at your bezirk delegate conference particularly valuable is the quantity of facts and experiences expounded here, from which emerges the way in which the many different processes of intensification are being advanced. This knowledge must be used by the bezirk party organization as a precious asset for the future. Allow me to emphasize just one point. The rate of renewal of production increased from 1981 to 1985 from around 10 percent to 29 percent. Important production equipment is now being used 16.6 hours each calendar day, that is to say 3 hours more. 31,500 working people from industry, construction, and transportation have been freed for other important tasks, mostly in the same enterprise. This is the Schwedt Initiative in Berlin. This also helped to increase the in-house production of rationalization equipment by 2 and 1/2 times. As a result of all this, unit prime costs fell by an average of 2.2 percent a year, even faster in 1985.

It is the face of the capital that has changed most visibly, and it is changing daily. In the period 1971-85, one in every two citizens of Berlin moved into a new or modernized home. In this period 248,748 homes were completed, 110,000 more than in the 2 previous decades. Three new city boroughs have come into being: Berlin-Marzahn, Berlin-Hohenschoenhausen, and Berlin-Hellersdorf. Construction is going on to an increasing extent, and one can also say to an increasingly beautiful extent, in the inner-city area. What is valuable is being preserved, modernized, and supplemented through new things.

Even old, established Berliners are amazed how much is being done in familiar streets and squares. We are particularly proud about what has been restored to its old beauty. This is rightly cited in the report of the bezirk executive. For everything that has been achieved in this, particularly since our 10th party congress, I express from the bottom of my heart the thanks of the Central Committee to the Berliners and to the members of our party.

Dear Comrades, life in our capital city, Berlin, is, as everywhere in the country, increasingly characterized by preparations for the 11th party congress. For a long time now the party congress initiative has been developing from many individual pledges and deeds into a matter for the entire people, and the results speak for themselves. The activities in popular movements occasioned by preparations for the 11th party congress are particularly valued because they accord totally and utterly with the requirements which have come up. This shows itself most clearly in the commitment of the Zeiss workers, in their single-minded concern with key technologies and top international performances. Rightly, in the meantime many other combines have taken this as a guideline without forgetting that in the age of high technology we need toothbrushes, water buckets, parkas, and bed sheets.

When our Central Committee took upon itself at its 10th session the preparation of the 11th party congress, we put to the test how far the GDR has adapted itself already to the needs of the coming years. Thus it was shown that in some fields we are making good headway but in others, particularly with regard to quality, we are still lagging behind. The standard for us was the long term continuation of the unity of our economic and social policy which has increasingly led to a firm relationship of trust between party and people.

In this sense it is important to intensify economic processes and above all to exhaust the possibilities of the scientific-technological revolution even more quickly and thoroughly for the further formation of the developed socialist society. Our republic needs, in the future as well, a vigorous economic growth in order to realize socio-political targets and in order to improve the material and cultural standard of living of the people step by step. This presupposes achieving a level of technological performance and maintaining it so that we are in the front rank on the world scale.

We have the necessary intellectual and material potential for this and we have at our disposal sufficient experiences and are above all able to use the advantages of socialism. The achievements of the combines over the past few years prove the scope we have at our disposal. Thus, we could and had to set ourselves the objective of attaining in important areas scientific-technological top achievement. The path is no longer determined by isolated examples of applying key technologies. Today, the objective is to increasingly broadly deploy the highly efficient processes and to achieve economic results. This process is unfolding rapidly at present in all areas of our economy.

The pledges of combines and enterprises, and their letters to the Central Committee, are important documents since they testify to the strength and boldness with which they tackle the new tasks of our economic strategy. On this path the collectives intend to exceed the plans for 1986 in the first quarter by 1 day's output of net production. We are convinced that they will keep their word.

It is a joy to note how the combines and enterprises of our capital actively meet their responsibilities. Let us take just one key point such as the use of micro-electronics for high economic results. Here, the teams of the Friedrich Ebert electrical apparatus works in Treptow can point to good experiences.

Within 4 years they have succeeded in adapting production to micro-electronics, since when they have been requiring -- for better and more modern products -- 7 percent less rolled steel, almost 30 percent less silver, and over 6 percent less energy. Other important combines of Berlin industry are proceeding successfully, such as the combine for automation equipment construction, as well as Narva, KWO, and many other enterprises.

The enterprise for television electronics should be mentioned here, the Koepenick Communications Works, the Berlin Carburetor and Filter Works, the Berlin Metallurgy and Semifinished Products Works, and other well-known collectives.

The Berlin pace has proved itself also in the introduction of another important technical new area, computer-aided construction, production preparation, and management. A total of 61 new CAD/CAM systems with over 600 computer-based work stations will be operational in Berlin enterprises and establishments by the 11th party congress. They will give a strong impulse for high productivity and efficiency, which is a good thing. The combines of the capital play an important role for the economy of the whole of the republic. In the electrical engineering/electronics sector alone 77,700 workers are active, over 16 percent of all workers who are working in this important branch of industry of the GDR.

It can easily be appreciated how much our whole economy depends on the concentrated use of this great potential for scientific-technological progress. It is one of Berlin's decisive obligations to set an example in working with key technologies, failing which the capital's combines would, in the long term, hardly be able to maintain in comparative performance appraisal top positions in such important sectors such as growth of net production and productivity, or the improvement of the economical use of material and energy.

To achieve in microelectronics the requisite pace for the second half of the '80's presupposes several important conditions. If its development is to expand rapidly the combines will require efficient capacities for the design and manufacture of microelectronic circuits. If we look at the best available we note that they have already their own center. Thus, automation technology comes about much more rapidly than before, a technology which is among the most progressive in the world. At a higher scientific-technological level the objective will be to continue the joint work of scientists, engineers, technicians, and skilled workers, namely in production itself and in the in-house production of rationalization equipment.

Increasingly, the experienced scientists of our universities and colleges are included in this creative cooperation. For this as well the capital offers especially favorable conditions. For recently concluded agreement on research cooperation between the Combine for Automation Plant Construction and the GDR Academy of Sciences can in many ways be considered as pointing the way. It will help the combine to achieve top positions for its products and processes. This is most important. At the same time, the most modern technical facilities, especially computer technology, CAD/CAM jobs and data banks, will be better utilized. The researchers of the two parties will expand their horizons and progress better in creative cooperation.

If we look at this against the background of our socialist development then the objective will be to perfect the socialist production conditions commensurate with the requirements of the present day. Organically linking the potentials of science and production is an essential step toward it. In order to speed up this process the party leadership, as is known, has created principles for the cooperation of combines with the establishments of the GDR Academy of Sciences and the higher schools on a contractual basis. We call on the Berlin party organization to lead the strong combines, the Academy of Sciences, Humboldt University, and the other seven universities and 17 technical schools of the city through well-organized joint work to the highest social effectiveness.

Much depends for our republic on how this succeeds in the capital, in which one-fifth of the GDR's total research and development potential is concentrated.

Dear Comrades, the question of Berlin's prospect over the next 5 years can initially be answered fairly simply. The city's economic development will be accelerated still further in quantitative but above all qualititive respects. The party's economic strategy must be realized comprehensively in exemplary fashion. This is the alpha and omega for all further steps, namely to advance the steadily more far-reaching intensification of production with the help of key technologies.

The present plans for the capital's industry provide by 1990 for a rise in net production of 9-9.5 percent a year. This is above the average of our country's industry. Particularly high growth rates are to be achieved in the machine tools and processing machinery construction area with 14.5 percent, in the electrical engineering/electronics sector with 13 percent and in the chemical industry with 10 percent a year. Labor productivity is to rise at least as fast as net production. The degree of renewal of the capital's production is to reach by 1990 over 30 percent, which is linked to a considerable reduction in the unit raw material, material, and energy inputs.

These targets necessitate a particularly high pace for utilizing key technologies in the capital. The character of your city as one of our republic's micro-electronics centers will be more pronounced than so far. New highly efficient capacities for the production of opto-electronic units for automation technology will be provided this year. Their production is to at least double by 1990 compared with 1985. The production of flexible automated production systems is gaining in increasing importance, especially as regards the machine tools and processing machinery area. By 1990 the proportion of products equipped with microcomputers, microprocessors, and semiconductor memories will be over 90 percent of the range. This development is linked to the use of robotics.

Berlin's chemical enterprises are more and more becoming places for high-grade chemical finishing. Their net production is to rise by 9.6-10 percent a year. They are linking up with further key technology, for after all, your city has been given the great task of taking on a determining role in the rapid application of biotechnological processes. You already have significant scientific-technological potential at your disposal today. Now, important projects are to be realized with the best scientific and economic results in research, development, and production as well. We need mention here only the center for genetic engineering, for changing industrial materials, a production plant for the production of antibiotics according to modern processes, and facilities for the production of fine biochemicals.

We can also mention the industrial research center for biotechnology in food production, the creation of new and special laboratory facilities at Humboldt University, and those intended for modern working methods in biotechnology at the Academy of Sciences. It will thus be possible in coming years to make use of biotechnological processes for production worth about 2 billion marks.

Dear comrades, when more and more modern products are made in enterprises, the citizens rightly expect to encounter scientific-technological progress in the shops as well. Thousands of experienced specialist workers and well-versed designers, technologists, and fashion designers are working in the enterprises of Berlin's consumer goods production sector. They are producing cosmetics, clothing, shoes, furniture, the most modern electronic appliances, household appliances, and many more beautiful and useful things.

Many of these products from the capital enjoy a good reputation in our republic and abroad. But a good reputation brings obligations. In the years ahead, therefore, we need considerably more high-value products for the population. It is necessary in accordance with demand, to constantly renew and improve them at a rapid pace, at an yearly rate of 30-40 percent.

In this respect, it is especially a task of the Berlin electrotechnology-electronics enterprises to expand their range quite considerably. Color picture tubes from the television electronics works are already guaranteeing the production of top quality television sets. The population rightly expects that the international standard should be reached in broadcasting technolgy and in other areas too.

There are, it is pleasing to see, the first encouraging signs. In total, the production of finished products for the population is to rise by 1990, compared with the 1985 levels, by 60 percent in electrotechnology/electronics, and by 93 percent in the chemical industry. That is certainly quite a lot, but, as I have said, it is not a matter of a large volume, but it is becoming more and more important to meet demand at the right time and to guarantee a high technological standard, good quality, and reliable conditions in use.

In a growing number of enterprises, labor productivity will rise more quickly than goods production. In future, with the aid of the Schwedt Initiative, at least 3 percent of workers in industry each year are to be gained for new tasks. Foremost here are multishift work, the construction of rationalization equipment, and consumer goods production. As you know, Berlin is 2.2 percent below the republic's average in the construction of rationalization equipment. A change in this area will help us to gain those workers we definitely need to increase the shift coefficient up to the year 1990. The better utilization of highly-productive machinery for 18 hours a calendar day will make it possible to realize our social policy program even better.

But this matter has two sides, as everybody knows. Shift work, especially three-shift work, has a considerable influence on the working and living conditions of families. No progress can be made here with administrative measures. Rather, the most important thing is to talk to the working people and to find solutions in an open and trusting manner. In this case especially, particular importance is attached to the supreme principle of socialist rationalization -- to act with the people and for the people. We are striving for efficiency, but not only for that. Everybody should sense at the same time that the best possible conditions are being created for shift workers, whereby the conditions for good solutions are more favorable in such a large city as Berlin than elsewhere. But opportunities are one thing and exhausting them intelligently, unbureaucratically, and in an appropriate manner is another; but it is precisely this which is important.

Our economic calculations would not add up if we allowed the large amount of machinery to stand idle for the majority of the day. In the years ahead much more expensive equipment will be added. Approximately 11-12 billion marks will be invested in Berlin industry in the forthcoming 5-year plan. Together with the industrial capacity, research funds for scientific institutions will be expanded. Microelectronics, biotechnology, computer technology and information processing will take first place in this. Important projects are to be realized in the Central Institute for Optics and Spectroscopy, for the College of Laser Technology, in the Central Institute for Organic Chemistry, and in the Central Institute for Cybernetics and Information Science. Overall, it is planned to use approximately half of the total investment by the GDR Academy of Sciences in the capital. In higher and vocational education Berlin will receive about 28 percent.

Dear comrades, together with Berlin's productivity the living conditions of its citizens will develop, our capital will blossom year after year and will thus increase its attractiveness as an international city. Thus we are continuing housing construction with increased speed and with the strength of the whole republic. From 1986 to 1990, 166,000 dwellings will be built in Berlin, of these at least 117,000 will be newly built.

That means improved living conditions for a further 440,000 Berliners. But figures do not reveal everything. Historical streets and squares familiar to everyone will receive a new look. In the coming years some of the most interesting and attractive living and shopping areas, some of the most beautiful boulevards and pedestrian zones in Berlin will be completed.

Until 1990 approximately 13,400 newly built dwellings will be handed over in the city boroughs of Berlin-Mitte, Berlin-Friedrichshain, and Berlin-Prenzlauer Berg. In the historical city center at the Marx-Engels Forum we are building or renovating many patrician buildings, the Ephraim Palace, the "Gerichtslaube" and the "Nussbaum", in their old splendor, surrounding the Nicholas Church. In addition there will be 350 dwellings, new shops, restaurants and cafes. The renovation and new construction in the Friedrichstrasse/Otto Grotewohl street area will place an exclamation mark behind the development of our city, as it were. Work has already begun. Much will be completed by 1990 with the help of builders from other bezirke.

Berlin city center will unfold an attractiveness which is greater than ever, with approximately 4,000 new dwellings, facilities for the social infrastructure, for culture, trade, and gastronomy. Not only those who will move there with their families can be happy about that but everyone who is concerned about Berlin and its development, everyone who visits Berlin from near and far.

This labor of construction is happening in many places. I quote only Wilhelm Pieck Street, Bersarin Square, Frankfurter Allee, Senefelder Square. In not so many weeks the builders will hand over the Ernst Thaelmann Park residential development, interesting from a city planning and artistic city-scape point of view, in the historical workers district of Prenzlauer Berg.

In connection with the construction of the large planetarium, the first in Berlin, in this park, the Prenzlauer Allee between Dimitroff Street and Grell Lane will be renovated. Husemann Street will reappear as a historically true old Berlin street. New gloss will be given to the Oranienburg Gate, the Schoenhauser Gate, the Prenzlauer Gate, and the Koenigs Gate. Buildings with many shops will complete the Dimitroff/ Bersarin Street/Warsaw Street axis, where there are still gaps at present.

At the same time there is rapid progress at the large new housing areas. Berlin-Hohenschoenhausen borough will be finished by 1990 with a further 20,300 dwellings and the Berlin-Hellersdorf borough as well with 33,600. In the Berlin-Marzahn borough 11,000 new dwellings will be built. Its center and the historical village core are being developed. Additional facilities for the population are being created. The phase in the development of Berlin which we are now facing is unprecedented even in the history of this city. Much will be completed at the 750th anniversary and will surely receive the same kind of attention from the world as it does from the citizens of our country.

If we talk of new homes then this includes at the same time everything necessary to make people feel at home. Commensurate with the development of the city, new public education establishments are being built so that the material preconditions of a high level of education are steadily safeguarded. The distances between home, creche, and kindergarten are to be short for adults and children, and it is in this spirit that the network of establishments for looking after young children will be supplemented. Therefore, new establishments will be built in already existing residential areas while the great new building aggregates must provide these right from the start. From 1986 to 1990 we plan over 12,000 places in creches, 32,000 places in kindergartens, 1,950-2000 classrooms and 75-80 school gymnasiums.

As far as basic health care is concerned, 480 out-patient and stomatological jobs will be created, primarily in medical and health centers. A new hospital is about to open in Marzahn. The Kaulsdorf hospital will be extensively re-equipped, and maintenance work carried out in other hospitals. By 1990 5,200-5,300 places will be created in Berlin retirement home and nursing homes. The construction of homes meeting the needs of retired people will be speeded up.

Comprehensive housing construction, this concept of our social policy includes all those facilities needed for everyday life and living. The same applies to green areas and outdoor areas and many others. However, the scheduled changes within the city go far beyond these familiar concepts. Thus we are quickly developing the city railway network, the main carrier of mass transportation, above all commuter traffic.

By 1990 Berlin-Hellersdorf will be connected up to the metro system, and the city railway will be extended beyond Wartenberg. On its network at least 180 new cars will be rolling. The comprehensive re-equipping of Berlin's main railway station will be completed and that of the Ostkreuz city railways junction will begin. The re-equipping of all city railway and metro stations will be completed by the end of the 5-year plan, in which great attention will be paid to making the areas surrounding the stations more beautiful. The tram network between the residential areas of Weissensee, Hohenschoenhausen, and Marzahn as well as between Marzahn and Hellersdorf will be redeveloped. Together with the city railway and tram services, bus transportation will be developed as well. The road network is also to be improved both by means of connecting roads between the new residential areas as well as through the development of existing main through-roads and a centralized traffic control and monitoring system.

Housing construction also means the more efficient supply of heating. In Berlin 34 percent of homes were connected up to the district heating system in 1985; this will rise to 46 percent by 1990. No less important is water. The capacities of the Friedrichshagen, Stolphe, and Johannisthal water works were expanded by about 3 percent a year and provided with special purification stages. For the long term, supply preconditions are created which will provide water from the Spreenhagen region.

We are making a significant contribution to environmental protection through the expansion of the Nord, Muenchehofe, Wassmannsdorf, and Stahnsdorf sewage plants. In order to demonstrate the volumes involved I would like to point out that 1.7 billion marks are allocated for water management construction measures.

The individual also requires postal services. Thus, it is very important to install at least 100,000 new telephones by 1990. High developed technology -- let us think just of optical fibers -- is making telephone communications more efficient. Setting up an international exchange for telex creates important preconditions for developing the automated data and telex network of the post office. Modernization, more electronic computer technology, make the post office counter still more efficient in which we are especially concerned that technology is mastered well and the whole work increasingly orientated to the requirements of the customers. The program of re-equipping and modernizing all of Berlin's post offices is to be realized in 1987. The 5-year plan draft provides investments of 1.2 billion marks for development in this area.

If we expand the improvement of the living conditions offered by your city still further, then we must include capacities which belong above all to the foodstuff industry. In order to ensure that the Koepenick and Treptow boroughs can be provided still better with fresh bread round the clock a bakery will be built in Oberspree. More supermarket bakeries will be built in the boroughs. In the Falkenberg region an enterprise for alcohol-free drinks will be built. More vegetables will be grown around Berlin. The greenhouse area for growing vegetables and ornamental plants will be extended by approximately 20 hectares.

Services and repair facilities are planned in such a way that delivery times have been reduced and high quality and time-saving consumer service is guaranteed in the new housing areas, as well as in the other city boroughs. Tradesmen are also to implement their services better in the new housing areas. The need of the population for laundry services is to be satisfied better. Thus, the existing large laundries will work three shifts and more laundries will be built. An industrial laundry will also be built in the Friedrichstrasse area.

Thus Berlin will develop. The years which lie ahead will crown decades of effort in many respects. The year 1990 is firmly linked with the solution of the housing question as a social problem. The city center will be largely finished. That will contribute to promoting the intellectual and cultural life of Berlin.

Some imagination is required to see the Berlin of 1990 in view of the mighty building projects. But the unheard of scale of the building construction which must be done to arrive at that point can be seen by everyone. Much has already been created, much of importance and of architectural value, much of which people have already taken possession and to which they are attached. With the realization of these plans, our builders are facing probably the most difficult test of their mastery. The art of architecture and city planning, all the experience which has been gained in mastering new processes and materials and in putting them to effective use in the service of human beings and their good housing, the city and its growth, must be used.

If we compare it with the last 5-year plan, where there was already much building in the capital, then the volume will increase by 46 percent from 1986 to 1990 and will reach the gigantic sum of 36 billion Marks. Such targets can only be realized if the construction industry in the capital produces the best value in the republic. The use of microelectronics, of industrial robots, and modern information technology, the significant expansion of rationalization measures in the combines and enterprises in the construction industry are indispensable for this.

In housing construction this means perfecting panel construction methods to such an extent that they will correspond to the functional, design, and technological high demands of inner city construction in the future. A good way for the whole city is also shown by the builders in the Frankfurter Allee South area, where through the connection of industrial monolithic concrete and panel construction methods communal facilities can be added into the basements of houses. Almost half the construction volume planned in the capital is being undertaken by GDR bezirks and by central capacity.

Such concentrated construction as is happening in many ways here in Berlin does of course make high demands on management and planning in the industry, including correlated targeting and production organization. Best values, performance comparisons, and of course also the material and technical supply have to be handled in an exemplary manner, so that all progress in building in our country is made effective for the capital.

Dear comrades, with your bezirk delegate conference you have staked out the direction and concrete tasks of the work required in the coming period. It will demand much from everyone. I am quite certain that you will make good progress for the benefit of our capital, Berlin, and its citizens, for the benefit of our German Democratic Republic.

I wish every success to all comrades, to all Berliners.

Forward to the 11th SED Party Congress!

GDR AMPLIFIES CAPACITIES FOR FOREIGN BROADCASTS

DW111207 Bonn DIE WELT in German 8-9 Feb 86 p 5

[Hermann Jaeger article: "'GDR' Using Stronger Transmitters for Europe"]

[Text] Worms -- The international service of the "GDR" broadcasting system, Radio Berlin International (RBI), having made several experimental broadcasts in December, has now considerably amplified its programs "for listeners in Europe" by increasing its use of medium-wave transmitters, which have so far only been used for foreign-language programs for Europe. The most important innovation: two completely new evening programs of 45 minutes each (at 1930 and 2100 Central European Time) in German for Europe. Up to now RBI did not carry any programs in German either over shortwave or medium wave.

The second interesting innovation: A medium-wave transmitter in Burg, near Magdeburg, over 1575 khz, which has been used so far only for East Berlin Domestic Service broadcasts, is now used in the evening for RBI international service broadcast in German and foreign-language broadcasts, in addition to a second medium-wave transmitter (in Berlin-Koepenick) over 1359 khz, which has so far transmitted international evening programs only.

By choosing 1575 khz (new for the international service) RBI made a good technical choice: Such a high medium-wave frequency carries extremely far in the evening; the radius for propaganda is extremely wide over 1575 khz...! The piquant sideline effect: On the neighboring frequency, 1566 khz, the broadcast from the German-speaking part of Switzerland is clearly audible in the evening. Does East Berlin hope that listeners will 'erroneously' tune into RBI?

A third and quite essential innovation: While RBI has so far used the East Berlin medium-wave transmitter on the aforementioned 1359 khz for evening programs for Europe, it now uses (simultaneously!) the medium-wave transmitter in Burg over 1575 khz. In other words: formerly one medium-wave transmitter for European evening programs, now two, both with a capacity of 250 kilowatts. The two frequencies were allocated to the "GDR" by the Geneva frequency schedule.

The fact that German-language programs "for our listeners in Europe" are now broadcast over one of these medium-wave transmitter (1575 khz), which can be received in all of Europe well, should not be underestimated! On the evening of 18 January, for instance, they carried (once again!) the story of the "murder of Lumumba by the imperialists of the West." And before long SDI could become a sort of devil's fork for the listeners of this potent German broadcaster, observing the slogan: Just repeat it often enough.

HAZARDS OF U.S. GLOBAL POLICY REVIEWED

LD101117 Budapest MTI in English 1918 GMT 10 Feb 86

["The Hazards of Global Policy -- NEPSZABADSAG" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, February 10 (MTI) -- This is the title of a lengthy article in Monday's [10 February] NEPSZABADSAG, stating that endeavours have gathered momentum in certain U.S. circles to strengthen the global policy the U.S. has pursued since the Second World War. "Over the past 40 years this policy has been aimed at acquiring supremacy and extending the U.S. spheres of influence to ever more areas. The principle danger this course carries today is that amid tensions between East and West the flame of local conflicts may easily pass over from one country to the other."

The commentator brings up examples such as the Lebanese conflict, the invasion against Grenada, the pressure on Nicaragua, or the most recent fleet demonstration in the Sidra Gulf. "It is to be feared that this was not a single event, but an integral part of the same policy. In his State of the Union speech, Reagan declared full support for counter-revolutionaries in Nicaragua, Angola and Afghanistan. On reading such and similar statements, one cannot but conclude that the U.S. Administration is prepared to back any group which stands up against democratic transformation in a given country or cooperation with the socialist countries. In a new phenomenon, Washington is intervening not only in Central America, proclaimed at its backyard, but also in the affairs of distant lands.

It is common knowledge that the regional conflicts are viewed differently in Washington and Moscow, as reflected in the statement of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva. (...) [MTI parentheses and elipsis] The socialist countries, including the Soviet Union, turn down the export of revolutions. At the same time they stress that the export of counter-revolutions should also be prevented, as it suppresses manifestations of the free will of the peoples and deprive them of deciding their own course of development. The supporters of global policy must not ignore that the fire of regional conflicts may easily pass from one continent over to the other. The dangers it involves cannot be emphasized enough, since in the age of mass destructive weapons this might lead to a fatal catastrophe. This is why Gorbachev stressed that the aim of the Soviet Union is not to add fuel to regional conflicts but to eliminate them as soon as possible by collective means on the principles of a just settlement, NEPSZABADSAG says. [no end quotation marks as received]

BULGARIAN MINISTER MLADENOV'S VISIT CONTINUES

Meeting With Kadar, Lazar

LD121533 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] In the headquarters of the MSZMP Central Committee Janos Kadar has received the Bulgarian foreign minister, who is also a member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo. Premier Gyorgy Lazar has also received the guest who is staying in Hungary on a friendly official visit.

Earlier, Petur Mladenov, together with his Hungarian counterpart, Peter Varkonyi, signed the bilateral scientific, educational, and cultural cooperation protocol for the next 5 years. The document makes possible the development of bilateral relations.

It envisages the demonstration of the cultural life of the other country in the framework of a series of events held in the two countries. In addition to this a joint exhibition will be held from the works of contemporary creative artists and closer cooperation between the Hungarian and Bulgarian Academies of Sciences will be established.

Departure Announced

LD121902 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Hungary and Bulgaria believe their relations are developing favorably in all areas of life. This is contained in a statement issued after the visit to Hungary of the Bulgarian foreign minister. The Bulgarian foreign minister has left Hungary.

Communique Issued

LD131131 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 13 Feb 86

["Communique on Mladenov's Visit" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, February 12 (MTI) -- Petur Mladenov, foreign minister of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, paid on official friendship visit to Hungary, on Feburary 11-12, 1986 on the invitation of Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi.

Petur Mladenov met Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Hungarian People's Republic. The meetings were marked by friendly, cordial atmosphere.

Peter Varkonyi and Petur Mladenov informed one another on socialist construction work in their countries. Petur Mladenov discussed the implementation of the resolutions of the 12th congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party, and preparations for the forthcoming party congress. Peter Varkonyi informed his guest on the implementation of the resolution of the 13th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. The sides discussed the state and prospects of bilateral relations, and exchanged views on topical international affairs.

The foreign ministers stated with satisfaction that Hungarian-Bulgarian relations were developing successfully in all fields of life, on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. They emphasized the importance of meetings between Janos Kadar and Todor Zhivkov in the deepening of cooperation. They stressed that their countries attribute great significance to the strengthening of friendship with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, and to the unity of the fraternal socialist countries in the framework of the Warsaw Treaty and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

The foreign ministers hold the identical view that the Soviet-American summit was an important event of international life. They hold it of principal importance that the closing statement declared that nuclear war is inadmissible and that sides renounce the endeavour to gain military superiority.

The foreign ministers hold the view that the practical implementation of the agreements may promote a genuine advance in arms limitation talks between the Soviet Union and the United States, and an improvement in the international situation. The parties hold the January 15 statement of Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU CC general secretary, to be of outstanding importance, they fully support his initiatives that take the interests of all parties concerned and of humankind into consideration. The proposals offer a programme for the elimination of the arms race, the prevention of its extension to outer space, the complete and general abolition of nuclear and chemical weapons, and the averting of the danger of war. They expressed the hope that the initiatives would be thoroughly considered and genuinely answered by the parties concerned.

The foreign ministers emphasized that their countries in cooperation with the other Warsaw Treaty member states, take a stand for a favourable turn in the European and world situation, under the foreign policy co-ordinated in the Sofia session of the Political Consultative Committee of the organization and in the Prague summit of the socialist countries last November.

They established that to reduce the level of military confrontation in Europe is a major task in the struggle for the averting of nuclear danger. They expressed the firm resolution of their countries to continue actively to contribute to the successful conclusion of the Stockholm Conference on Security and Confidence-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, and take a stand tnat there should be an advance in the Vienna talks on mutual reduction of forces and armaments in central Europe as soon as possible.

They stressed that the establishment of nuclear and chemical-weapon-free zones is an important means of reducing war danger, and stabilizing peace and security in the European Continent. The Hungarian party highly appreciates and supports the consistent endeavours of the People's Republic of Bulgaria for the initiatives aimed at the turning of the Balkan region into a nuclear and chemical weapon-free zone to be realized.

The ministers expressed the solidarity of the Hungarian People's Republic and the People's Republic of Bulgaria with the just struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America against imperialism and neocolonialism, and for national and social liberation. They took a stand for the peaceful settlement of conflicts in the different parts of the world, with respect for the inalienable right of all peoples to decide their own fate. They emphasized the need of the comprehensive, lasting and just settlement of the Middle East, south African and Central American situation as soon as possible.

The talks were marked by fraternal friendship and agreement, and the full identity of views on the issues discussed.

The two foreign ministers signed the work plan of the governments of the Hungarian People's Republic and the People's Republic of Bulgaria for cultural and scientific cooperation in the period 1986-1990.

Petur Mladenov invited Peter Varkonyi for an official friendship visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Peter Varkonyi accepted the invitation with thanks.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN 1985, SIXTH 5-YEAR PLAN

AU050601 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 Feb 86 p 3

[Report of the Central Statistical Office, Budapest on 31 Jan 86: "Economic and Social Development in the Sixth 5-Year Plan Period and in 1985"]

[Text] In the Sixth 5-Year Plan period the technological and economic bases of the socialist society further increased and the national wealth grew. The population's income and consumption increased and living conditions improved. The balance of the [national] people's economy improved in this period, including a significant improvement in the foreign trade balance. As against the unfavorable balance in 1980, the foreign trade balance showed a surplus in 1985 both in non-ruble and ruble accounting. This was possible because of a slight improvement in the efficiency of national production and, apart from restrictions on the growth of national income, because of restrictions on domestic utilization.

The 5-year plan stipulated a 14-17 percent growth in the national income. However, the yearly plans because of external and internal changes in conditions, projected a reduced growth rate. In 1985 national income reached approximately 840 billion forints, which is 7 percent higher than in 1980 and approximately 1 percent lower than in 1984. Production in the agricultural and the building sectors differed most from the production in the previous year. The volume of the gross national product increased by 9 percent in 5 years.

Improvements in the foreign trade balance had to be made under more difficult conditions than could be foreseen at the time of the plan's approval. As a result of measures introduced during the plan period and the efforts made by business organizations, foreign trade relations closed from 1982 onward with an export surplus each year. The export surplus reached 22 billion forints in 1985, which is lower than both the stipulated level and the level of the previous year.

The 1985 volume of domestic utilization, namely, the joint volume of consumption and accumulation was 4 percent lower as compared with the figures of 5 years earlier, and almost reached the level of 1984.

In 1985 the real per capita income was 7-8 percent higher than in 1980. The decrease of real wages stopped in 1985 and its level stood 5 percent lower than 5 years earlier. The increase of real income is the result of increases in other earned incomes and especially of the increase in social benefits. In the period from 1980 to 1985, the population's consumption increased by approximately 7 percent. Both increases of real income and consumption grew according to the stipulations.

Not even in 1985 did accumulation increase; thus, the volume of net accumulation decreased significantly, and that of gross accumulation decreased to a lesser extent during the 5-year period.

In the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan the number of active earners constantly decreased, by 2.8 percent in 5 years. The drop in employment was greater, 4.9 percent in the productive sectors, while in the non-productive sectors the number of people employed increased by 7.2 percent. The total working time assets were further reduced by the legal introduction of the 5-day working week and the changeover to a 40-hour working week in several sectors. The working time assets were increased, on the other hand, by the spread of supplementary activities. The production increase is the result of higher labor efficiency that increased by some 10 percent in 5 years in the productive sector.

In the eighties, the fixed assets of the people's economy increased by an average of 4 percent as a result of decreasing investments, an increase that is slower than in the previous 5-year plan period. Production increased somewhat more slowly than this; thus, the overall efficiency of fixed assets utilization has deteriorated. The utilization of assets, however, has improved in certain sectors, especially the manufacturing sectors, such as engineering, chemical industry, and light industry.

At the beginning of the plan period the share a production taken up by materials [anyaghanyad] decreased, and in 1985 it reached the level of 1980. The development of the utilization of materials was determined mainly by energy utilization. Energy utilization by productive sectors was 3.8 percent less than 5 years earlier, and energy utilization per production unit dropped by approximately 10 percent.

The total energy consumption of the people's economy increased as a result of the increased consumption of the population and the communal, non-productive sectors; this increase reached 5.1 percent during the 5 years. With regard to energy resources, the proportion of domestic production increased up to 1984, and that of imports decreased. In 1985, because of the extremely cold winter, imports again had to be increased.

Production's demand for imports decreased, and the import increase per 1 percent production growth was less in the Sixth 5-Year Plan period than in the previous 5 years.

In order to reach a more flexible adjustment, during the last 5 years significant changes took place in the structure of production and the activities of business organizations. Partly because of the independence of individual units in large enterprises, the number of small companies and other small companies and other smaller productive organizations increased. New types of business organizations were also formed and the number of private tradesmen increased. At the same time, the activities of business organizations became more diverse. Activities to supplement the main activity were carried out mainly by agricultural and building organizations.

During the 5 years, the total income produced in the people's economy increased by 40 percent at current prices. Four-fifths of the increase in income resulted from the increase in the price index. The deteriorating exchange rate in foreign trade caused a decrease in incomes. The increase in gross earned incomes was more steady than that of net incomes. The proportion of income directed from the total economic sphere into the budget increased. Until 1984 the balance of the state budget improved, but this trend stopped in 1985.

During the plan period, the proportion of the nationalized sector somewhat decreased, and that of the cooperative sector increased. At the end of the period 94-95 percent of the national income originated from the socialist sector where 95 percent of active earners are employed.

The Main Indicators of Economic Growth

	1985 as a Percentage of 1984	1985 as a Percentage of 1980
National income	approx 99	approx. 107
Domestic utilization	99.5-100	96-97
Industrial production	101	112
Countrywide construction	95	88
Production of agricultural products	94	112(*)
Real per capital income	101-101.5	107-108
Population's consumption	101-101.5	107

1985	The total of 1981-1985	
Investments by socialized bodies (billion forints)	190-191	approx. 935
Housing construction (per 1,000)	72.5	370

(*) The 1981-1985 average as a percentage on the 1976-1980 average

The Development of Production and Expenditures

During the 5 years industrial production increased by 12 percent and in the last year by 1 percent. The Sixth 5-Year Plan stipulated a growth of 19-22 percent. Industry's contribution to the national income grew somewhat faster than gross production in the 5 years, but this trend could not be maintained in 1985.

According to the targets of the 5-year plan, sales of industrial products show an increased proportion of exports. However, in 1985 ruble trade exports increased rapidly while convertible trade exports decreased. This trend was significantly influenced by the drop in food industry products.

Industrial domestic sales increased by 4 percent in 5 years. Within this category, the amount of goods purchased by the population increased by 11-12 percent, and sales for investments and to producers increased by 4 percent and 1 percent respectively.

The materials supply for industry was changeable in the 5-year plan period, because of the priority placed on balance requirements.

In 1985 growing imports provided more favorable conditions for producers than previously. Production impediments were caused by energy problems during the severe 1984-1985 winter period.

The development of the individual industrial branches and specialized fields was differentiated. In the 5-year period production within the specialized fields that form two-thirds of industrial production more or less improved, while that of one-third did not change or dropped. The rate of production development exceeded the industrial average in the majority of fields included in the central development programs. Contrary to the stipulations of the plan, the introduction of new products was slow.

The number of people employed in industry decreased in the 5 years by more than 100,000 people, by 7 percent. In 1984 and 1985 the decrease in the number of employees was 0.5-0.6 percent, compared to 2-3 percent previously. The reduction in the decrease of employees was, among other things, influenced by the appearance of business partnerships.

During the 1981-1985 period the efficiency of industrial production improved. This improvement was mostly characteristic of the first 4 years of the plan period and resulted mainly from the increase of labor productivity. Production per employee was 18 percent higher in 1985 than in 1980. Production per hour increased by 33 percent in these 5 years.

Among energy resources, the proportion of hydrocarbons dropped from 63.6 percent in 1980 to 59.9 percent in 1985 and in such a way that the proportion of mineral oil decreased significantly, while consumption of natural gas increased slightly. The role of imported electric and nuclear energy in energy consumption increased. One-fourth of electric energy production, that is 4.6 percent of gross energy consumption, is provided by the first and second blocks of the Paks nuclear plant. Within energy resources the proportion of coal dropped.

In order to increase and modernize energy production, approximately 130-140 billion forints, 40 percent of the gross industrial investment, were spent by five specialized energy branches during the plan period. Almost one-third of this amount was spent on construction of the Paks nuclear plant. Apart from this, mines were opened in Markushegy and Nagyegyhaza, and the opening of the brown coal mine in Many is in process. During the plan period, operations started at the third section of the Testveriseg [Fraternity] gas pipeline.

During the 5-year period production in the metallurgy sector dropped by 7 percent. In production the proportion of rolled steel and secondary and tertiary metallurgical products increased. During the plan period investments were finished on the Lenin Foundry Works' steel mill that works with combined technology, and on the Duna Iron Works' converter steel mill. During the 5-year period exports of metallurgical products to ruble accounting countries increased significantly, while exports to non-ruble trading countries decreased.

The bauxite producing capacity increased in the 5-year plan period with the opening of Bito II and Halimba III bauxite mines, and the mine in Fenyofo. Development work was finished on the Light Metal Factory of Szekesfehervar and this was one of the reasons for the attainment of greater production of high quality semi-finished aluminum products.

Production of the engineering sector in 1985 increased by 18 percent as against 1980. During the 5-year period there was increased production of telecommunications and vacuum technology products that require a relatively small amount of energy, and of products in the precision engineering sector. During the course of the plan period, export-oriented production in the engineering sector increased strongly; increases were registered in both ruble and convertible currency exports, the latter increased to a significantly lesser extent than calculated. Capitalist exports were impeded by supplies that were not competitive enough, but limitations were also caused by the payment difficulties of developing countries and by the discrimination measures of developed capitalist countries.

Domestic sales of the engineering sector increased, above all those of consumer oriented goods; this increase was 30 percent in 5 years. Investment oriented sales dropped.

During the 5 years, production in the chemical industry increased by 11.8 percent. Production in the mineral oil processing industry dropped, while that of other chemical industry sectors increased. Within the production of the mineral oil processing industry, there was increased production of aromatic goods that sell well in foreign markets. After the catalytic cracking plant of the Duna Mineral Oil Enterprise was put into operation, exports of white gas increased from 54 percent in 1980 to 65 percent in 1985. Within production of basic synthetic materials the production structure was modernized, production and utilization of synthetic materials increased, and progress was made in the manufacture of synthetic materials requiring a low amount of energy. Significant improvements took place in the pharmaceutical industry, in the chemical sector for domestic consumption and cosmetics, and in gas processing and distribution. In the 5-year period and also in 1985 a significant increase in exports of chemical goods was registered, toward both socialist and capitalist countries. The chemical industry increased its domestic sales by 4 percent from 1980 to 1985, and within this category increased the sales for consumption by 30 percent.

The building materials industry increased production by 4 percent in the first 4 years of the plan period. Its output in 1985 dropped by 3.8 percent, and thus it was the same as 5 years earlier. In the period under review, the supply of building materials was not steady. In 1985 supply exceeded demand.

Light industry increased production by 6 percent in the 1981-1985 period. As a result of new production capacities put into operation during this period, production in the printing industry and the paper industry increased more rapidly than the average. In some years, production in the clothing industry decreased as a result of domestic and foreign demands, and of problems in employment and material supply. During the 5 years, light industry increased sales to wholesale and retail traders by 7 percent. Exports to ruble accounting countries were higher, while those to capitalist countries were lower than in 1980.

Production in the food industry increased by 11 percent during the past 5 years. The sector satisfied the demand of the population and exported more than one-fifth of its production.

The 5-year plan stipulated a growth in construction work, but the yearly plans decided to reduce construction work. In 1985 the countrywide output of building and construction work dropped 5 percent as against the previous year, and it was approximately 10 percent lower than in 1980. The reduction of investments and housing construction affected the construction sector above all.

The output of this sector in 1985 was 8 percent lower than the previous year, and 24 percent lower than 5 years earlier. The building activity of non-construction organizations increased in 1981-1982, but subsequently decreased. The volume of private construction increased considerably.

In 1985 some 75,000 apartments were built in the country, and this on the whole fulfilled the plan's stipulation for 370,000 apartments. Private housing construction was helped by improved financial and credit conditions. During the 5-year plan period four-fifths of dwellings were built privately. The floor-space of dwellings increased and in 1985 the average was 80 square meters.

In the Sixth 5-Year Plan period the number of employees in the construction sector decreased by more than 52,000 people, 16 percent. The drop in employment was registered above all among manual workers, and affected mainly the traditional trades in the building industry. The number of people employed in construction work by organizations outside the building sector dropped slightly, while the number of employees in the private sector and involved in moonlighting [hazilagos epitkezes] increased.

During the Sixth 5-Year Plan agricultural goods production exceeded the average output of the previous 5 years by 12 percent, and as a result reached the bottom of the growth scale stipulated by the plan. In 1985 output of both plant cultivation and animal husbandry fell below the previous year's level.

In 1985 the total yield of wheat was 14.8 million metric tons, 6 percent less than the record harvest in 1984. In the 5 years the farms harvested 9 million metric tons: 14 percent more than in the previous 5 years. This extra harvest was the result of better yields, while the sowing area diminished. As against the average of 5 years, the per hectare wheat yield was 4,630 kilograms and that of maize 6,220 kilograms, which is 570 and 1,260 kilograms respectively more than the average for the period between 1976-1980.

With regard to the average for industrial plants in 1981-1985, the total yield of sugar beets exceeded the previous 5 years' level and the total yield of sunflowers doubled.

With regard to the average for potatoes and vegetables in the period 1981-1985, less produce was harvested than in the previous 5-year period. The drop resulted from the reduced sowing areas.

The average yield of fruit was 14 percent higher than the average for the period 1976-1980. Because of the great drop in the 1985 grape harvest, the yield harvested was 7 percent lower than the average for the previous 5-year period.

The animal stock decreased in 1985: the cattle stock by 7 percent, pigs by 10 percent, and sheep by 13 percent. Yet the number of pigs at the end of 1985 was still above the level stipulated by the 5-year plan. Contrary to the plan, a reduction was registered above all in the stock of sheep and cattle. Production of slaughter cattle increased by almost 15 percent as against the 1981-1985 average. In 1985 the total slaughter animal production was 2.3 million metric tons, 4 percent lower than in the previous year, but above the level stipulated by the 5-year plan. Compared to the 1984 level a drop was also registered in the output of some basic animal products such as milk and eggs.

In the plan period exports of agricultural and food products increased by 34 percent. In 1985, 30 percent more was sold in ruble trade than in 1980 and 36 percent more in non-ruble trade.

Activities carried out by large agricultural plants to supplement central activities increased rapidly in the 1981-82 period; this rate of increase dropped after 1983. As against 1984, the 1985 gross production in the agricultural sector, including supplementary activity, was 3-4 percent lower than the output of agricultural products. Between 1981 and 1984 growth in net production exceeded growth in gross production, but in 1985 it dropped more than growth in gross production.

The number of active earners in the agricultural sector and forestry increased in the first 3 years of the plan period in accordance with the increase of supplementary activities, and dropped in the last 2 years. The number of people employed on 1 January 1986 was 4.4 percent lower than in the previous year, and 6.4 percent lower than 5 years earlier.

During the Sixth 5-Year Plan period a slight increase was registered in fixed agricultural assets. Several granaries of larger capacity were built and more space for pigs created than during the previous 5-year period. For years, the number of tractors remained almost the same and their capacity increased slightly. Over the years there was a sharp decrease in the cultivation of plantations. In the first 3 years of the plan period the use of artificial fertilizers increased, and decreased thereafter.

During the 5-year plan period afforestation and tree planting was carried out on 35,000 hectares, and 100,000 hectares of forest were renewed. The forest-covered area and the stock of live trees increased. The net clearing of woods was 6.5 million cubic meters on the average in the 5 years, 58 percent of which was industrial timber, the rest firewood.

The Infrastructure of Production

In 1985 transport enterprises and cooperatives carried almost the same amount of goods as in the previous year, which was 3 percent less than in 1980. The freight ton-kilometer output equaled that of 1980. The reduction in goods transport affected above all rail traffic and an important part was also played by the drop in transit traffic. From 1982 onward domestic transports dropped as well. From 1982 the domestic transport on public roads and in town traffic also decreased, however, international transport increased continuously. Water transport increased its output of goods-tonnage kilometers because of sea transports. The 1985 output of transport by pipelines also considerably exceeded the level 5 years earlier.

In 1985 the number of passengers transported long distances dropped 11 percent below the level of 1980. The passenger-kilometer output decreased by 8 percent. Passenger transport dropped in rail traffic by 18 percent and in long-distance bus traffic by 1 percent. The output of air transport increased by 24 percent in 5 years.

The number of passengers in local public transport increased by 11 percent in 5 years. The increase took place in provincial towns and in villages that are provided with local transport routes.

In 1985 there were 19 percent more bus passengers than in 1980. The passenger transport by streetcars fell 3 percent below the level 5 years earlier. Some 13 percent more people than in 1980 used the metro, especially because of the opening of new route sections.

In 5 years, 415 kilometers of railroad were connected to electric lines, thus, the proportion of electrified railways was up almost 25 percent. Electrified haulage increased from 51 percent to 60 percent. Reconstruction works were completed at the Budapest Kelenfold and Budapest Nyugati Railway Stations, and works continued on the development of the Zahony reloading area. The motorway network was expanded by 51 kilometers, and 28-kilometers of two-lane sections of planned motorways were built. Reconstruction works were completed on the Arpad Bridge and in Florian Square. The new Ferihegy 2 Airport was opened for passengers in 1985.

During the 5 years a total of 150 new streetcars '78 trolleybuses, 96 metro coach wagons, and 4,771 buses were put into service. Metro traffic began in Budapest on two new sections, on a total length of 4 kilometers. The number of private cars increased by more than 40 percent, and exceeded 1.4 million at the end of 1985. The number of trucks increased; and among the trucks an increase was registered in the number of freight transport vehicles operated by diesel fuel.

Since 1982 private freight transporters are also taking part in passenger and goods transport. At the end of 1985 the number of people who owned private taxis exceeded 10,000, that of freight transporters was close to 14,000.

During the first 4 years of the plan period the number of active earners in the transport sector decreased, in 1985 increased slightly, and thus, as against the level in 1980 it was 1 percent, that is, 3,000 people less.

During the Sixth 5-Year Plan more investments were carried out in the postal and telecommunications sector than in the previous plan period. However, there was a moderate improvement in the supply of telephones. The number of main lines connected in 1985 increased by 33,000, in 5 years by 122,000, of which the number of lines to private homes increased by 95,000. The proportion of main lines connected to long-distance dialing increased from 76 percent in 1980 to 81 percent in 1985, and instead of 27, now 84 countries can be reached through trunk calls.

Radio reception on UHF frequencies improved significantly. Apart from this, Petofi Radio began to broadcast stereophonically.

The television transmitter network increased by 7 main and 39 relay transmitters. The proportion of the area covered by the first program was 93 percent in 1985. The area where the second program can be received in the country increased from 54 to 82 percent.

The number of active wage earners in the area of postal services and telecommunications increased by 4.5 percent, by 3,000 people in 5 years.

The increase in the capacity of the state and cooperative shops as well as the increase in the number of private tradesmen also contributed to the development of the retail-trade network.

The retail trade enterprises and cooperatives increased the capacity of their network of retail shops by establishing large department stores and ABC-stores [chain of department stores in Hungary] with a wide range of goods to offer. More than 40 stores and 250 ABC-department stores opened in 5 years while the number of small retail shops decreased considerably. As a whole, the number of shops did not change considerably in the period between 1980-85 but their floor area increased by approximately 10 percent, at a rate exceeding the turnover of goods.

The opening of quality hotels and restaurants built in recent years expressed the development in the quality of the catering network. The number of wine shops and taverns decreased by approximately 350 in 5 years.

Until 30 September 1985, the socialist retail trade organizations transferred 4,381 shops and 7,294 catering facilities, that is 12 percent of the shops and 40 percent of the catering facilities, to contractual operation.

There were 18,840 shops and 5,070 catering facilities operated by private tradesmen in the middle of 1985. The number of private shops increased by 8,900 and that of private catering facilities increased by 3,600 in 5 years.

The number of employees in state and cooperative trade decreased particularly in the last 2 years of the plan period, at the same time, the number of employees in the private trade sector increased.

The number of active wage earners in commerce increased by some 20,000 people, that is by 4.4 percent in 5 years.

In the sixth plan period sewage facilities and the water supply for the population improved. The daily capacity of the public utilities' water plans increased by some 900,000 cubic meters in 5 years. The proportion of the population supplied with public utilities potable water increased from 75 percent in 1980 to 84 percent at the end of the plan period. As a temporary solution, potable water is supplied to the population of certain small settlements in bottles or tanks.

The increase in the network of public utilities' sewage pipes accelerated more than previously but was slower than requirements and than the development of the water pipe network. A length of 9,500 kilometers of public utility pipes was constructed in 5 years. With this, the proportion of the population living in areas supplied with sewage approached 46 percent.

The sewage water purifying capacity of the public utility companies increased by some 40 percent in the past 5 years.

Between 1981-85 some 25 billion forints were allocated for environmental protection investments, 8 billion forints or 44 percent more than in the previous plan period. There was a considerable increase particularly in the sums of money allocated to projects aimed at maintaining the quality of water.

There were 3 percent more people working in water management in 1985 than in 1980.

International Economic Relations

Exports increased considerably faster than imports in the plan period. The amount of exports in 1985 was 27 percent higher than in 1980, and that of imports was 6 percent higher than in 1980. The turnover constant improved considerably in spite of the unfavorable price developments.

Our planned cooperation with the socialist countries was a determining factor in our international economic relations in the last plan period. We carried out more than half of our foreign trade turnover with these countries, mostly within the framework of CEMA. Cooperation relations increased and so did the proportion of specialized products in the exchange of goods.

The amount of imports accounted in rubles was essentially the same in 1985 as 5 years previously.

We continued to purchase most of our energy materials, important raw and basic materials, materials, machines for investments and some consumer industrial goods from this source.

Exports accounted in rubles intended to decrease the unfavorable balance and counter-balance the price losses increased considerably, by 34 percent in volume in 5 years. Trere was an increase primarily in the sales of industrial finished products, but exports of material-like [anyagjellegu] products and agricultural and food industry products and agricultural and food industry products also increased. In this sphere, after a balance deficit of the previous 4 years, we attained a balance surplus of R255 million, including the transport payments, in 1985.

The development of the turnover accounted in currencies other than the ruble was determined by the need to improve the trade balance in the plan period. The importance of this requirement increased particularly at the time of the international credit crisis of 1981-82.

Imports accounted in currencies other than the ruble increased by 11 percent in 1985 compared to 1980. The imports of 1985 played a big role in this increase. Exports acounted in currencies other than the ruble increased by 22 percent in 5 years. In this sector, the turnover constant became balanced already in 1981. The export surplus increased gradually between 1982 and 1984. A total of $2.2 billion trade surplus was achieved in 5 years, including the actual transport payments, and within this, the 1985 export surplus exceeded $300 million.

As a result of the composition of the turnover, import prices in both currencies increased at a higher rate than those of exports and the terms of trade deteriorated by 8.2 percent in 5 years.

International tourism played an important role in the improvement of the foreign economic balance. Some 15 million tourists visited Hungary in 1985, 1.6 million more than in the previous year and 1 million more than in 1980. The majority of tourist, three-quarters of them in 1985, came from socialist countries.

Among the foreigners arriving in Hungary in 1985, 9.7 million were tourists who stayed in the country longer than 1 day. The number of tourists increased by 1 million compared to 1984, and by 0.3 million compared to 1980, and their average time spent also increased slightly.

Development projects from enterprise investments and foreign credit increased at a rate exceeding all the tourism investment projects of every plan period so far.

Many new hotels were built and the reconstruction of several old hotels completed. The capacity of commercial accommodations increased by 60,000 places in 5 years, including an increase of 9,400 places in the capacity of the hotels. The construction of the multipurpose Budapest Congressional Center was finished. Certain border traffic facilities were expanded and modernized.

There were 5.5 million trips abroad by Hungarian citizens in 1985. This number slightly exceeded that of 1980. The majority of Hungarians going abroad in 1985, 4.8 million people, traveled to socialist countries.

Foreign currency income from tourism increased faster than the number of foreigners in the first half of the 5-year period and slower in the last years of the plan period. Expenditure on tourism increased considerably in the plan periods. The proportion of incomes and expenses assured the people's economy of a considerable surplus last year.

Investment and Technological Develoment

The total amount of investments of the people's economy stood at 236-237 billion forints in 1985, 17 percent less than in 1980 in comparable prices. Within this, the investments of the socialist bodies made up 190-191 billion forints, and their volume decreased by 22 percent in the past 5 years. There was an increase in the investments of the population.

Some 935 billion forints were allocated to the investments of the socialist bodies in the Sixth 5-Year Plan, almost 100 billion forints less than stipulated in the 5-year plan but some 30 billion forints more than stipulated in the annual plans. Within the investments of the socialist bodies, compared to the previous plan period, the overall proportion of main producing branches -- industry, the building industry, and agriculture -- decreased, that of the infrastructural branches increased, and that of the nonmaterial branches did not change.

The stock of fixed assets of the people's economy increased with fixed assets worth more than 1,000 billion forints in 5 years, and within this, the amount of socialist investments put into operation made up some 900 billion forints.

Within the investments, there was an increase in the proportion of construction. In addition to a larger than average increase in construction prices, a role in this was also played by the fact that there was an increase in the proportion of construction-demanding infrastructural investment projects.

The execution time for finished investment projects did not change essentially in the course of the plan period and it continues to be long. The actual expenses of the investment projects generally exceeded the originally planned ones.

The activity of fixed assests' maintenance increased in the plan period and the amount of money used for this purpose stood at 99 billion forints in 1980 and some 150 billion forints in 1985. In comparative prices, the increase was essentially equal to the increase in the stock of fixed assets.

Some 125 billion forints were allocated for scientific research and technological development in 5 years, an average of 3.5 percent of the domestically utilized national income. Two-thirds of the investments in research and development were used in the producing branches, including more than half of it in industry. The amount of industrial-research and development investments increased steadily in the course of the plan period. Particularly high was the amount allocated for research in the machine industry and the chemical industry.

A decisive part of technological development investments were allocated for the development of production technology, product modernization, and the purchase of licences. International cooperation also contributed to the increase in the technological level and to the increase, at the same time, in exports. About one-third of the industrial organizations are in possession of more than 2,000 cooperation agreements with foreign firms. The proportion of goods manufactured in this way increased to above 13 percent in production and to 31 percent in exports at the end of the plan period.

Population Growth and Employment

On 1 Janury, 1986, the population of the country stood at 10,640,000, 0.9 percent fewer than a year ago and 0.7 percent fewer than 5 years ago. One of the causes of the decrease in the number of population, a process that started in 1981, is the decrease in the number and proportion of births. The development of the birthrate is connected to the fact that the number of women of child-bearing-age decreased by 14,000, that is by 0.6 percent in 5 years. The other factor of the population decrease is the high and increasing mortality rate. There was a slight slow-down in the rate of population decrease in 1985.

There were 130,000 children born in 1985, 5,000 more than in 1984. The number of live births per capita increased from 11.8 in 1984 to 12.2 in 1985. This proportion stood at 13.9 in 1980. Population growth measures modified in 1984 and introduced in the course of 1985 also contributed to the increase in the number of births.

There were 147,000 deaths in 1985. Mortality per 1,000 inhabitants was 13.8, identical with that of the previous year, compared to 13.6 in 1980. The aging of the population and the deterioration in the mortality rate of certain age-groups are behind the high mortality rate. There has been almost no change in the causes of death for a long time: most people die in diseases related to the circulatory system, followed by tumours and violent accidents. Infant mortality decreased up to 1983 and there were about 20 deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births in 1984 and 1985, one more than in 1983.

The level of schooling of the population further increased in the plan period. Since 1980, the proportion of general school graduates or graduates of higher education from among the 15-year-olds or older population increased from 66 percent to 72 percent. Of the 18-year-olds and older population, 27 percent finished secondary school at least, compared to 23 percent in 1980. The number of graduates of higher education is 21 percent higher than it was in 1980. At present, 8 percent of the 25-year-olds and older population have a diploma, compared to 6.5 percent in 1980.

The number of active wage earners decreased in 1985 and in the Sixth 5-Year Plan period. This is partly due to the fact that increasingly fewer people over retirement age continue to be involved in active wage earning activity, and partly to the fact that the working-age population is decreasing. On 1 January 1986, the number of active wage earners stood at 4,877,000, 36,000 less than a year before, and 138,000 less than 5 years ago. Their proportion within the country's population has slightly decreased, from 46.8 percent 5 years ago to 45.8 percent.

Income, Consumption, and Living Conditions

The population's overall nominal income increased in 1985 by some 8 percent, and by 48 percent in the last 5 years. Consumer prices increased by 39 percent in 5 years, at a higher rate than planned. Within this, the price increase for 1985 was 7 percent, smaller than in the previous year and in accordance with the figure stipulated in the annual plan.

Real per capita income increased at a modest rate but steadily in the plan period, by 7-8 percent in 5 years, essentially according to the plan. A 14 percent increase in social income had a considerable role in the increase of real income but, as a result of the spread of ancillary activities, income deriving from work also increased by some 3.5 percent.

The gross monthly average per capita wages of workers and employees stood at around 6,000 forints in 1985, and the average wages of workers employed in agricultural cooperatives, wages deriving from the cooperative farm, stood at 5,290 forints. Real per capita wages of workers and employees slightly increased in 1985, by some 0.5 percent, and wages of people employed in agricultural cooperatives and deriving from the cooperative farm increased by about 1 percent. As a result of the slowdown that took place between 1982-84, both the real wages and real incomes were 5 percent lower in 1985 compared to 1980.

The amount of pensions and financial social allowances stood in 1985 at about 138 billion forints in current prices. An amount of 92 billion forints was paid on pensions. This was 64 percent higher than in 1980. The number of pensioners increased by 217,600 in 5 years, that is by 10.5 percent, and stood at 2.3 million people at the end of 1985. The average monthly pension increased by 48 percent in 5 years and its monthly sum stood at 3,350 forints in 1985.

An amount of 21.3 billion forints were paid on family allowances in 1985, 53 percent more than in 1980. The reason for the increase primarily came from the fact that, as a result of the measures taken in the course of the plan period, the family allowance per child increased. In addition, the number of families getting family allowance as well as the number of children was bigger in 1985 than in 1980.

A child care payment was introduced as of 1 March 1985. An average of 67,000 mothers had made use of this by the end of the year and the amount paid stood at 1.6 billion forints. The number of people making use of the child care allowance stood at 150,000 in 1985, and 2.8 billion forints were paid as child care allowances. The number of people making use of child care payments and child care allowances equalled that of people making use of the child care allowances equalled that of people making use of the child care allowance in 1984. The amount paid for the two types of allowances was 30 percent more than the amount of child care allowance paid in 1984.

Some 15 percent of the children under the age of 3 are taken care of in nurseries. There was hardly a change in this proportion in 5 years. There was an improvment in the conditions of nursery care in the course of the plan period: the number of places and trained professional personnel increased and the number of children decreased. Crowdedness decreased and there are fewer children per kindergarten teacher employed.

Per capita consumption increased by 1-1.5 percent in 1985 and by some 7 percent in the 5 years. The utilization of services increased by some 15 percent in the course of the plan period, considerably exceeding the average. Among the products there was an increase of some 16 percent in retail-trade turnover of durable consumer goods. More than 1.5 million television sets were sold in 5 years, including some half a million color television sets. The number of refrigerators sold stood at 1.4 million and washing-machines stood at 1.3 million. Private cars sales decreased compared to the previous plan period; 484,000 new private cars were sold in 5 years. Food consumption increased by 4 percent in 5 years, a relatively small rate, and its composition became more modern. Per capita meat and fish consumption increased from 74 kilograms in 1980 to 80 kilograms, and milk and eggs consumption continued to increase. There was no real change in the consumption of flour products and vegetables and fruits.

The amount in savings accounts stood at 244 billion forints at the end of 1985. This sum exceeded the 1984 figure by 24.7 billion forints and that of 1980 by 99 billion forints. The fact that the population purchased bonds worth 2.3 billion forints in recent years also increased the amount of savings.

The volume of social income in kind increased by 15 percent in the course of the plan period. The majority of this kind of income is assured through the utilization of health and educational services.

There was a further improvement in health care. The number of doctors per 10,000 people increased to close to 33 compared to 28.8 in 1980. The number of general medical and pediatric districts established since 1980 stood at 359. The number of population per district general physician and pediatrician decreased to 1,939 from 2,104 in 1980.

As a result of development projects and discontinuation of operations, the number of hospital beds increased between 1981-85 by close to 6,700, to a number of 102,000 beds. There were 95.9 hospital beds per 1,000 people in 1985. The desirable modification of bed composition was not carried out.

The number of places in social welfare homes increased by some 3,000 at a slower rate than planned, and exceeded 37,000 at the end of 1985.

Among kindergarten-aged children, 91 percent attended kindergartens in 1985. In addition to the decreasing number of kindergarten pupils, the steady development of the system of institutions made qualitative improvement possible. The number of children per kindergarten group stood at 26 children, compared to 31 children in 1980.

There are 1,298,000 pupils studying in day-time classes of the general schools in the 1985-86 school-year, 136,000 more than in the 1980-81 school-year. The increase in the number of students decreased between 1984 and 1985. It is an achievement of the social-economic program of general schooling that the earlier conditions of education did not deteriorate in general following the large generation coming of school age, and these conditions even improved in certain areas. A total of 5,244 new classrooms were built between 1981 and 1985, 12 percent of all classrooms.

There were 88,000 teachers employed in general schools in 1985, 13,000 more than in 1980. The number of pupils per teacher does not reach 15. The number of pupils per study group is 27, less than in previous years. The proportion of pupil studying in alternate shifts decreased to 12.3 percent, almost half of that of the 1980-81 school-year; 43 percent of the pupils attend long-day school and 54 percent have their meals in the schools' catering facilities.

More than 93 percent of the pupils who finish 8 classes of general school continue their studies, half in secondary schools and half in vocational and professional schools, a proportion very similar to the previous ones. There are more students studying in the day-time classes of secondary schools and fewer in the vocational schools compared to the previous school-year. Close to one-fifth of the pupils studying in secondary schools live in hostels but the demand could not be fulfilled entirely. The number of high-school graduates in day-time courses stood at 48,700, 35 percent of the age-group.

There are more than 99,000 students enrolled in institutions of higher education, and 64,000 among these are studying in the day-time courses. The proportion of the population of the 18-22 age-group who attend institutions of higher education continues to be 9.9 percent. Close to half of the day-time course students live in student-hostels. There were 25,000 graduates of institutions of higher education in 1985. More than 14,000 students, that is 11 percent of the age-group, graduated from the day-time courses of institutions of higher education.

PAP REPORTS ROME IL TEMPO JARUZELSKI INTERVIEW

LD082232 Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 8 Feb 86

["Excerpts" of interview with Wojciech Jaruzelski, president of the Council of State, by Rome IL TEMPO correspondent Francesco Venturini in Warsaw; date not given]

[Text] [dateline indistinct] -- As we have already reported, President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski granted an interview to Francesco Venturini, a special correspondent of one of major Italian dailies, IL TEMPO. Following are extensive excerpts from the interview released today, Feb 8:

Question: All official sources confirm the existence of significant economic problems. On the other side, experience taught us that economic reasons frequently lie at the sources of social and political instability. In this situation, don't you experience the feeling of race with time?

Answer: But we have had that feeling for 40 years now. We have [words indistinct] Poland's historic heritage of difficulties was expanded by faulty economic policy of the seventies, the burden of debts, the consequences of anarchy and destruction and at last, the unlawful restrictions aimed against Poland over the past few years.

This must be acknowledged in order to objectively estimate our effort, the accomplishments of the recent period. I would like to underline here the undertaking and implementation of a bold economic reform. In general, we appreciate its hitherto results, although substantial reserves still exist in efficient application of all its mechanisms.

We set on progress in science and technology. We have a strong intellectual potential, numerous educated cadres. We are creating conditions to better utilize the talents of our scientists, engineers, economists, to faster introduce innovatory solutions into operation.

Over the recent years we have achieved a significant progress in integration and cooperation with the powerful economy of the USSR, and the socialist states, the CMEA. It produces a synergic effect.

But we also want to restore, for the sake of mutual advantage, the economic cooperation with the Western states. We appreciate the traditionally good relations with Italy, including the long lasting cooperation with the Fiat.

Q: Critics accuse you of stiffening the policy line in the last year which manifested itself in new legal projects, reduced autonomy of universities, the Gdansk process, larger number of political prisoners after July 1984. Some of them say that vanishing is the Polish traditional specific character. What could you answer to these points?

A: Every nation has its character. The Polish people too. It is build up of those numerous features which we are proud of and which were highly evaluated by history: the Polish idea of struggle "for your freedom and ours", great patriotic uprisings, readiness for sacrifices in extreme situations.

But the national character means also vices. Over centuries, great Poles, among them Skarga, Staszic, Norwid, Zeromski spoke of them with bitterness. They condemned the exuberant individualism, insufficient persistence and consistency -- as we call it -- "a short-lived zeal". They pointed to the weakness of the sense of statehood.

These very inclinations are in the recent years the object of particular praises and admiration in the West. One can only express surprise, that no one is ready to follow our example.

Q: You've mentioned a "stiffening of policy".

A: Quite the contrary, since the start of this year the law on special penal regulation, introduced for transitional period in 1983, has no longer been in force. Whereas, being motivated by widespread expectations of the public opinion, we toughened certain legal rigours concerning crime, social ills and various socially dangerous phenomena the number of which was growing alarmingly in recent years.

Here I will digress from the subject. In your country the government is being criticized for not being able to ensure work for everybody. In ours, because there are people who shirk it. Polish society demands more rigorous actions towards them. Hence, the undertaking of such actions will be the fulfilment of the democratic will of the majority. If we fulfill this will, then there will be an outcry in the West to the effect that we are violating human rights. Now you see how frequently our social [word indistinct] of values depart from each other.

You were also asking about trials, about "political prisoners". Offences against the state and its institutions, against public order, are being committed in every country. And obviously they are being punished accordingly. Only that your offenders are not described as "political" ones, whereas this is how you term them when it comes to us. This leads to such absurdities that violations of public order, physical insult of a policeman, etc. are in the West considered to be common offences or hooligan's excesses. And a perpetrator of the same deed in Poland happens to be described as a fighter for freedom, a victim of regime, etc.

And what about the issue of autonomy of higher schools? In Poland, even after the introduction of amendments to the law, it is in no way lesser, and in certain cases even greater than in other countries which pose as paragons of democracy.

Well, what remains for us to do is nothing less than patiently present our reasons. I wish today's converation to be at least a single, small step in this direction.

Q: What is also spoken of is limitation of dialogue with the church. Why have the various negotiations conducted with the church failed to bring positive effects, the talks on the agricultural fundation in particular?

A: The Roman Catholic Church in Poland has exceptionally good conditions to perform its priestly mission. And it has been doing that with vigour.

Dialogue, contacts, are being maintained at all levels both in the capital and outside it. The joint commission of representatives of the Government and the episcopate has been carrying on regular work. I personally met with Poland's primate nine times. There were long, serious and useful talks.

This obviously does not mean a lack of conflict situations. For example, certain representatives of the clergy contrary to their mission, enter the sphere of politics, and what is more, they even make it possible for non-believers to use churches as a political rostrum.

And finally the issue of agricultural foundation. Our [word indistinct] to this initiative found reflection in the passing by the Sejm of a respective law, and in the undertaking, I do not deny that a long discussion, but complex after all, on its statute. [sentence as received]

And what about the issue of autonomy of higher schools? In Poland, we regard as useful every possibility to support our agriculture and the economy as a whole. However, there should be no ambiguities. What matters is that the fundation should help expand the plane of cooperation between the state and the church, and not create a plane of conflict. I think it is possible.

What is at least strange in this light is emotions around this project, stirred especially in the West by a kind of the fundation's "fans". [Words indistinct] illustration of "concern" about the fate of the Polish agriculture is the sum of "as many" as 10 million dollars declared by the U.S. Administration for this fundation, with the economic restrictions towards Poland still in force.

They caused us losses totalling more than [figure indistinct] billion dollars. In agriculture and good economy alone they reached the level of 3 billion dollars. ruining among others our poultry industry which we are now taking pains to rebuild. I will leave those facts without comment.

Q: Would you deem it [word indistinct] to meet with the pope in the near future, perhaps on the occasion of his visit to Poland? What memory do you retain today, after the two meetings with the pope during his latest visit?

A: I regard the meetings with John Paul II, the Polish pope, as very significant and useful. I retain good memories of the hitherto talks. They were sincere, characterized by common concern over the good of our common homeland, over the development of national agreement, over peace in Europe and worldwide.

TRADE TALKS, AGREEMENT IN WEST BERLIN

LD111339 Warsaw PAP in English 1100 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] West Berlin, Feb 11 -- Chairman of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade PIHZ Ryszard Karski, currently visiting West Berlin, has met with Chairman of the Trade-Industry Chamber here Horst Kramp. The sides agreed upon the 1986 programme of promoting Polish exports and cooperation with West Berlin-based firms, particularly in the field of modern technology.

Ryszard Karski has been received by West Berlin's Senator for Economy and Transport Elmar Pieroth. The sides discussed, among other things, facilities for Polish exports. During a meeting with representatives of banking circles, discussed were issues of normalizing the financing of Polish imports from West Berlin.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON WALESA SLANDER TRIAL

Conciliation Sought

LD111454 Warsaw PAP in English 1419 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Feb: In the trial against Lech Walesa held in Gdansk today the court asked the sides whether they considered the possibility of a conciliatory settlement of the suit.

The public prosecutor made such a settlement conditional on a statement by the accused that would satisfy members of the electoral commissions who brought the case.

Walesa declared that he had had no intention of slandering anybody. I had no intention of degrading anyone, he said.

The court ruled a brief intermission.

The intermission in the trial will last until 14:30 Warsaw time today. [1330 GMT]

Prosecutor Withdraws Charges

LD111712 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1620 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] A trial of Lech Walesa, who had been charged with slandering members of electoral commissions with the dishonest execution of their entrusted duties, began before the voivodship court in Gdansk on 11 February 1986. Asked by the court if the sides saw any possibility of resolving the case in a conciliatory manner, Lech Walesa declared: It was not my intention to slander anybody; I had no intention of degrading anyone.

As a result of this statement, the prosecutor, considering that the complainant members of electoral commissions might feel personally satisfied, withdrew the public prosecution charges. In view of this position the court decided to adjourn the trial, notify the complainants of the prosecutor's withdrawal of public prosecution charges, and annulled the dates previously set in the case. Next, the court closed the session. The complainants are entitled within 14 days to bring charges before the court under private-compensatory procedures.

MARGUERITTE ON POLISH CHURCH-STATE RELATIONS

PM121127 Paris LE FIGARO in French 29 Jan 86 p 3

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland: The Church Rebels"]

[Text] Warsaw -- Storm clouds are gathering in the skies of church-state relations. In many cases agreements reached between experts are called into question and become a dead letter.

This is true of the church's legal status. Experts agreed on this 2 years ago. Reciprocal statements in which the state recognized the church's freedom and the latter said it respected the socialist state's principles were even drafted and then the government backtracked, initially merely agreeing to publish two-thirds of the agreement. There is now no longer even any question of doing that and things are back to where they started.

The same is true of the Veritas society which was to have been placed under ecclesiastical control again and of the government's promise to revise school textbooks to take into account beliefs, in other words by reducing propaganda in favor of Marxism and atheism.

Underdevelopment of Rural Districts

Other promises made by the state to the church have not been kept. Speaking on the episcopate's behalf at the press council meeting, Slawomir Siwek has just protested the disastrous conditions imposed on the Catholic media. The government plan does not even take it into consideration. This is "both symptomatic and dangerous" and tends to show that the "principle of ideological and cultural monism persists," Mr Siwek said. In Poland, a country in which 98 percent of people are Catholic, there are 2,766 publications, of which just 33 the Catholic. There are 56 dailies but none is linked to the church! This year the ministry has promised the Catholic press 1.2 percent of all available paper.

Church building has flourished in recent years but the new 5-year plan on this subject which should have gone into effect on 1 January 1986 has still not been negotiated. Instead, some signs suggest that new "crucifix wars" are being planned in the provinces. This petty attitude toward the church is often linked with a lamentable ignorance of history. Government Spokesman Urban proved that in an article which denied a fact recognized by all, namely that Christian culture was one of the basic pillars of the national identity of a Poland oppressed by its neighbors in the East and the West. Such blindness is astonishing. Today the episcopate is even refused rights it had under martial law: for instance the opportunity to contact political prisoners. No church representative is now allowed to see Mr Lis or Mr Frasynuk.

Poor Peasants

One of the main causes of tension is, of course, the problem of setting up a church-backed foundation to aid private agriculture. Nobody disputes the fact that such aid is necessary. In an article in ZYCIE WARSZAWY Professor Manteuffel has just referred to the poor quality of the rural infrastructure: 17 peasants in every 1,000 have a telephone; only 20 percent of villages have water mains; 44 percent of rural roads are macadamized and only 27 percent of villages can be reached by such roads. Thus the church's plan is for the foundation to import agricultural equipment and fertilizer bought with gifts from Western episcopates and other Western sources and sold to private Polish farmers in zlotys with which large-scale public works will be carried out (irrigation, supply of water mains and so forth).

After having the law on foundations ratified by the Sejm in April 1984, the government hurriedly put a monkey wrench in the works and has so far refused to give its agreement. It refuses to exempt the foundation from an administration tax and is demanding the right to examine its programs. Indeed the problem is political although the church maintains it is a strictly economic enterprise.

The government's delay has already cost the country $18 million provided in various budgets (that of the EEC for instance) for the 1985 fiscal year. The pilot scheme amounts to $28 million. It, too, is threatened. At a time when Poland is crying out for credit such waste, on inchoherent ideological pretexts, is obviously lamentable especially since organizations in 18 countries have promised their help.

The Enemy

The Polish primate drew this conclusion in a sermon: "There are additional problems in our country resulting from the atmosphere of distrust toward the church, and we suffer as a result because the people's rights and freedom are affected." and he added: "The idea that it is necessary to have a class enemy and, in the absence of a class enemy, any other enemy has become established in our system. It seems that this is required by the very structures. People therefore say: Evangelical work among peasants is organized by the enemy; evangelical work among the workers is organized by the enemy; evangelical work in the crucial world is the work of the enemy; the enemy is working with young people. We encounter this kind of language and this attitude in many spheres of our life and of course this enemy is the church."

Indeed this is the essence of the debate. After martial law the church made a huge effort to organize a kind of parallel society sector by sector, sphere by sphere. In fact it is proposing a kind of compromise to the party: Okay, you have the power and we do not dispute that, but allow us to organize the population. Father Orszulik, deputy secretary general of the episcopate, explained this very clearly in a sermon: "The church and the political community, in other words the state, are independent and autonomous in their spheres, and the ecclesiastic and state authorities are each sovereign in their own spheres." Unfortunately the authorities have up until now interpreted the principle of separation between the curch and state as the church's separation from the state but not the state's separation from the church.

DRAFT PARTY PROGRAM DEFINES NATION'S DEVELOPMENT

LD100946 Warsaw PAP in English 0035 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] Warsaw, Feb. 10: The party defines in its programme strategic goals of the country's development till the beginning of the 21st century and the most important ways conducive to those goals. In this document, which reaches far into the future, one cannot determine particular tasks and dates of implementing them. They will be determined by internal and international conditionalities.

Socialism determines the lasting direction of Poland's development. It marks the only way of realizing mature goals and aspirations of working people, solving national problems, reaching progress in all fields.

The essence of a long transitional period that our country finds itself in is to create the foundations of socialism in all spheres of life, the technological-material, socio-economic, political and ideological spheres, as well as in international relations.

The realistic evaluation of the hitherto socio-economic and political development and the conditions of transformations till the end of the 20th century makes it possible to distinguish, in the party's programme, two basic groups of tasks and two main stages of their implementation.

The first stage covers the latter half of the 1980s. Its main tasks are to overcome the consequences of political upheavals and the economic collapse, to consolidate the foundations of socialism, the principles of social justice, people's ruled the implementation of far-reaching socialist reforms in the functioning of the state and the economy.

The implementation of the tasks for the 1980's will create a basis to speed up socio-economic growth, and thus to reach an essential rise in society's living standards and to deepen its socialist transformations in the period reaching the end of the 20th century and the start of the 21st century.

The goal of the strategy of intensive socio-economic development is securing regular, socially tangible improvement in the living standards of society, broader participation in educational progress, consolidation of the economic security of the country.

We face the following two tightly interwoven periods of the realization of socio-economic targets till the end of the 20th century:

-- The level of national income and consumption from the end of the 1970's will be reconstructed in the latter half of the 1980's.

-- In the last decade of the 20th entury development processes of intensive character will be well ahead. Constant, evident improvement in the living conditions of the populace will be achieved on the basis of raising economic effectiveness, decisive acceleration of scientific and technological progress and consolidated economic equilibrium. It will be possible to increase the level of consumption per capita by 50 percent by the year 2000. This is a difficult though possible task.

This however will require a 75-percent increase in the national income. Taking into account the limited possibilities for increasing manpower in the sphere of industrial production, this signifies a need for a 60-70 percent increase in labour productivity and lowering the ratio of material and energy consumption of the national income by 30-40 percent. In achieving these, actually crucial changes in the economy we will get closer to the technological level of the most developed countries. Such are our vital needs and historical chances.

The party undertakes thorough efforts in order to make the movement for effectivity, especially for saving raw and intermediate materials, a matter of the whole society and make it encompass all milieus and fields of life.

Scientific and economic development is Poland's main driving force behind accelerating her socio-economic development.

A decisive increase in Poland's participation in the international division of labour is one of the fundamental conditions for securing conditions for undisturbed development of the national economy. Deepening integration within the CMEA, tightening economic and scientific-technical cooperation with socialist states are all a fundamental, solid element of development strategy and at the same time a great opportunity for Poland. The Soviet Union is Poland's biggest and most important partner.

On the basis of the principles of equality, partnership and mutual benefits we will broaden cooperation with Western countries. Poland is interested in developing economic cooperation with all developed and developing countries in the world. We categorically come out for the elimination, from economic relations, of elements of political pressure in the form of unlawful restrictions, embargoes and other discriminatory practices.

The PUWP deems strengthening the Polish socialist state and enriching its democratic substance to be one of its fundamental programmatic tasks. The striving to broaden and deepen national agreement is a lasting element of the party's policy.

The party will act with a view to strengthening the defence of the socialist state. It will treat the Armed Forces of the Polish People's Republic -- a durable link of the fraternal alliance of the Warsaw treaty-member states -- with special care.

The sovereignty and security of borders, life in peace, a respectable position in Europe and the world constitute a priceless value of the socialist period in the fatherland's history.

Socialism is exerting an ever increasing influence on the fate of people in terms of ideology, political movement and social system. Imperialism is striving to give its competition with socialism the character of sharp confrontation in all areas of life.

The arms race forced by imperialism hampers socio-economic progress and is the cause of unimaginable waste of energy and resources which could be otherwise used to effectively solve the most vital issues of humanity and do away with areas of poverty and backwardness. The confrontation-oriented policy of imperialism puts the issue of war and peace in a new perspective.

Socialism counters the imperialist policy of confrontation with a policy of peaceful coexistence and competition. Solving general issues of humanity should become a natural platform for cooperation of states with different political systems.

The substance and key goal of the foreign policy by the party and state is securing the best possible external conditions for the successful development of socialist construction in Poland, the protection of vital national interests -- sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of the country.

This goal is being served by the realization of the solid, fundmental principles of Polish foreign policy -- friendship, fraternity, alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist states, solidarity with nations struggling for national liberation and social progress, constructive, peaceful co-existence with states of different socio-political systems.

In Poland's foreign policy we will continue and develop all that has up to now determined its strength and significance: patriotism and internationalism, the profoundly peaceful character, the high degree of activity and boldness of initiatives, openness towards all constructive proposals. We express readiness to cooperate with any government, movement and social force which strives to make the world safe for all people.

Steadfastly adhering to peaceful co-existence of states with different political systems, our party and state will continue its efforts aimed at security in Europe and the world.

We come out for the overcoming of the division of Europe into opposed military blocs. Along with the allied countries, we declare the readiness to immediately dissolve the Warsaw Treaty if the NATO alliance is dissolved.

Guided by proletarian internationalism the PUWP will act for the development and deepening of cooperation with communist and workers' parties, for consolidation of the unity of our movement in the great cause of struggle for peace, social progress and the rights of masses.

We also come out for the development of broad cooperation in these matters with other socialist and socio-democratic parties and other democratic and progressive trends.

In order to constantly raise the level of fulfilling its, guiding, leading and servicing role as the promoter of socialist progress in social relations, the economy and culture, the puwp will:

-- guard the principles and boldly seek solutions which would best serve their effective implementation.

-- strengthen and, according to new needs, enrich its ideological and class identity.

The supreme goal of the PUWP is to build a modern, rich, socially just, democratic Poland which draws her feeling of dignity and greatness from her civilizational and cultural heritage, from the leading forms of social co-existence and respectable position among other nations and states. The way leading to this end is socialism, created and accepted by the working class, society, open to experiences of life and constantly enriched with the creative achievements of the intellect and practice.

COMPARISON OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM REPORT

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish on 1-2 February on pages 3 and 4 carries the 9000-word PZPR Politburo report to the 24th Central Committee Plenum presented at this plenum on 31 January in Warsaw by Politburo member Tadeusz Porebski. Comparison with the Warsaw Domestic Polish report, entitled "Porebski Presents Politburo Report," published in the 3 February Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, reveals the following variations:

Page G 5, last paragraph, line one, reads in TRYBUNA LUDU: Many of the tasks set by the 9th congress for the education and higher....

Page G 14, paragraph, line four, reads in TRYBUNA LUDU: ...so it can become a fully objective test of the knowledge and frame of mind of future students.

URBAN MEETS FOREIGN, DOMESTIC PRESS 28 JAN

AU070924 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 4 Feb 86 p 4

["Transcript" of press conference given to foreign and domestic journalists by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban in Warsaw on 28 January]

[Excerpts] Christopher Bobinski, FINANCIAL TIMES: Although criminal charges have been preferred against the Warsaw scientist Borowiec in connection with a duplicator, the issue is evidently political.

I understand that Borowiec has been charged with theft and receiving stolen goods. Since such charges concern not only Borowiec, but other persons as well, I would like to ask whether you regard these persons as political or criminal prisoners.

Urban: Theft is a criminal offense, but I have always said that certain borderline cases do exist, since thefts, manslaughter, and so on can have political motives. I have spoken of politically motivated crimes and said that such motives separate this category of detainees and prisoners. However, I have often said that motives can be retative considerations. It happens that motives can be established only during the trial, but there are cases in which it is impossible to establish motives. It happens that a common thief justifies his actions with finer reasons, such as political or ideological motives. And it happens that motives overlap, in which connection I want to assure you that it is not impossible for the hostile actions against our state to be motivated by the desire to take money. Actually, such motives are frequently present.

Joerg Bremer, FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG: During the recent economic conference General Jaruzelski said that the economy has been able to defend itself, but has still not won the upper hand. What kind of enemy is the economic reform fighting?

Urban: The economy reform is continuing to combat very many difficulties. The first difficulty is the economic restrictions against our country and the lack of credits and of normal cooperation with the West. This reduces our ability to promote production in line with economic principles, and hinders enterprises in their operations. The resulting restrictions on the supply of manufacturing materials make it necessary to centrally direct the flow of these materials. Poland's entire economic situation continues to be difficult. We lack the necessary resources to rapidly develop new technologies. All this restricts the room to maneuver of the economic reform. There are also other restrictions rooted in society. For example, while approving of the economic reform, large numbers of our working people do not approve of many solutions which result logically from the reform. For example, the state is able to increase contracted prices on a limited scale and keeps official and regulated prices at their levels because it is under pressure from society and because there are divisions among society over whether prices should move freely upward in line with the logic of the economic reform until they steady themselves at some level.

There is no social accord about whether we should implement many other tough economic measures. That is why, mindful of the principles of democracy, we continue to search for a compromise between economic necessities and some social accord about whether certain solutions should be employed. The implementation of economic reform is also being hindered by the habits acquired by some people in the economic apparatus and by their skill to take unfair advantage of the rules of the game created by the reform. Such skills become perfected with the passage of years. This is an incomplete and imprecise review of the difficulties hindering our economic reform.

Jerzy Gonnczarski, EXPRESS WIECZORNY: On 21 January you said here that the devaluation of the zloty vis-a-vis the other currencies would in no way affect its value in Poland. Many readers have contacted us and said that you are wrong. Any comment?

Urban: The readers are imprecise because what I said was that the devaluation of the zloty would not amount to an officially decreed change in its purchasing value in Poland. I wanted to ensure that those who are not at home with specialist economic terminology do not confuse devaluation with inflation and do not assume that the government wants to intentionally increase the incidence of inflation.

I said that this devaluation was an economic operation connected with Poland's foreign trade and was meant to promote our exports and that it was necessary to adjust the zloty's value, which continues to decrease to some extent every year, to the value of foreign currencies. I think that making it easier for us to export our products in this way will help to improve our living conditions and economic performance. This is primarily what I had in mind.

Kevin Ruane, BBC: I understand that the Danish foreign minister was supposed to visit Poland, but that the visit could not materialize because he wanted to have certain contacts here against the wish of your government. Is this true?

Urban: We did not announce that the Danish foreign minister would visit Poland. Talks on this subject were held and are still topical. I think that the visit will materialize at a time suitable for the two sides.

Guy Dinmore, REUTER: Can you confirm that verifications are continuing in the Polish radio and television? What is the purpose of these verifications?

Urban: I know nothing about verifications. I know that reorganizational measures are continuing. I take it that it is not the structures of radio and television that you are interested in, which are so complicated that I, too, know nothing about them. I take it that you are interested in so-called political verification and I can assure you that no such verification is taking place. Speaking of television, I would like to mention that I have unwittingly created enormous interest in this country concerning the movie "This Is America" by expressing my doubts that it should be shown in Poland. Our television is under great pressure from the public that this movie should be screened, so perhaps it will be.

TRYBUNA LUDU ASSESSES ECONOMIC REFORM STATUS

AU311753 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Jan 86 pp 1, 3

[Andrzej Leszczynski report on 27 January meeting of the Commission for Economic Reform]

[Text] The Commission for Economic Reform met on 27 January. The main item on the agenda was the assessment of the implementation, between 1982 and 1985, of the document entitled "The Directions of Economic Reform" adopted at the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress.

With the 10th party congress drawing closer, this is the appropriate time to perform a comprehensive assessment of the reform of the Polish economy.

Opening the debate, Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Commission for Economic Reform, underscored the great importance of the meeting. The meeting is important for two reasons. First, it falls at the beginning of a new 5-year period, and second, it comes at a time when preparations for the 10th party congress are well under way. On the basis of the material which they have received, members of the commission should assess the extent to which the tasks set before those responsible for the implementation of the reform have been realized. This work is an essential part of the process of outlining tasks which will be defined at the 10th congress with the aim of improving economic performance and the functioning of economic mechanisms. The reform has not triumphed yet but it has stood firm.

The optimism in this statement stems from the fact that the reform has produced tangible results although the conditions under which it was introduced were unfavorable; despite definite resistance and difficulties it has also managed to penetrate public awareness. But of greater importance is the fact that a significant number of enterprises are introducing the principles of the reform into their methods of operation. The example of these enterprises is clear evidence of the aptness of the basic solutions which have been adopted; these solutions should now be strengthened. Reform as its name suggests, is not a static condition; while based on fundamental principles, its form should be continually improved and so should its particular solutions and mechanisms, as has been the case in past years. There is little doubt that there are very many difficult and complex problems ahead of us. However, public attitudes show that the economic reform provides a fundamental opportunity to overcome current economic difficulties and raise the country's development to a higher level.

In accordance with the principle that the premier chair the Commission for Economic Reform, W. Jaruzelski transferred the chairmanship of the commission to Zbigniew Messner. Acting on behalf of the members of the commission, Professor Aleksander Lukaszewicz thanked W. Jaruzelski for his contribution to the shaping and implementation of the reform.

Premier Zbigniew Messner then assumed chairmanship of the commission and announced that Deputy Premier Manfred Gorywoda and Prof. Wladyslaw Baka, president of the Polish National Bank, had been appointed commission deputy chairman. Franciszek Kubiczek, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers, was appointed secretary of the commission.

The members of the commission were presented with a comprehensive report which served as the starting point for a discussion on the assessment of the implementation of the economic reform. The document compared legal and institutional changes with the theses of "The Directions of Economic Reform," described progress in transforming the economy, and contained directional proposals aimed at strengthening the national economy and furthering its development over the period from 1986 to 1990. The content of the document was outlined by Prof Wladyslaw Baka.

Many members of the commission contributed to the discussion, a whole host of evaluations and views concerning progress in the introduction of the reform and the state of the Polish economy were expressed. The expression of criticism and fears about the progress of reform was prevalent. It was frequently stated that the final assessment should embrace progress in economic practice as well as progress in the legal field. During discussion of this topic, attention was frequently drawn to inappropriate and ineffective fiscal policy measures. Among those mentioned were: imperfections in mechanisms regulating pay, excessive financial concessions, the extensive system of subsidies, and the unsatisfactory rate at which inflation is being reduced.

There was no shortage of attempts to show that the reform has been brought to a standstill, that progress in the transformation of the institutions of economic life is lacking. In the opinion of certain speakers these judgments were associated with the excessive control system, interference by central administrative bodies, a reduction in the role of workers' self-management, and a lack of economic equilibrium.

Although the word defeat cropped up several times in the course of the discussion, and although there was talk of departures from the principles of the reform, there was, nevertheless, a great deal of stress placed on the need to avoid superficial judgments, judgments that are not based on detailed examination. It was stressed that society should be presented with a full picture, one that shows setbacks as well as real progress in the implementation of the reform.

Speaking toward the end of the meeting, Deputy Premier Manfred Gorywoda observed that progress in the implementation of the reform cannot be judged without taking into account general economic conditions. The effectiveness of economic reform mechanisms should be linked to achieving economic equilibrium and curbing inflation.

Deputy Premier Gorywoda called into question the view that the mechanisms of the economic reform should not be subordinated to economic policy as set out in the plan. The economic reform process and economic policy should be compatible and mutually supportive. He did not accept the view that there are discrepancies between plan targets and financial planning.

Addressing himself to certain questions which were outlined during the discussion, Prof Baka said that differences of opinion and critical views stem from the need to carry out modifications under difficult economic conditions. Not everyone wants to consider these conditions but they must, after all, be included in arriving at an overall assessment.

Despite the controversy, the discussion showed that the report had served its purpose well by generating debate and it had helped the process of arriving at a final assessment of the reform of the Polish economy.

The last to take the floor was Premier Zbigniew Messner who gave the closing address. He said that the discussion had confirmed that there was a need for a more detailed and documented view of the reform process. The assessment which we will put before the 10th congress must show what has been achieved and what we have failed to achieve. Further discussion will help to enrich the proposals that have been made. The commission secretariat will set up a special team for this purpose.

It is worth noting that today's meeting revealed many weaknesses, which certain people have, perhaps rather too pessimistically, described as defeats. A critical view of this kind has its good and bad sides. It is good in that it makes us sensitive to the need to observe the general directions of the reform. It is bad because excessive and unfounded pessimism can engender a state of helplessness.

In assessing the reform, one must take into account general conditions and existing reserves. We have an important task ahead of us, said the premier, we must perform a full assessment of the state of the reform and produce a document which will enable the 10th congress to describe the current situation and to formulate proposals for the coming years.

The commission meeting was also attended by Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda, by ministers, and by representatives of social and political organizations.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES U.S. FOUNDATION PRESIDENT

AU121856 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1843 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/2/1986 -- On February 12 President Nicolae Ceausescu was called on by Arthur Schneier, president of the U.S. Foundation "Appeal to Consciousness" now visiting Romania.

During the interview the sides approached problems related to the development of the Romanian-American relations as well as certain aspects of the current international situation.

IRAQI TRADE CONSULTATIONS PRODUCE PROTOCOL

Talks Begin

AU061839 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1734 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/2/1986 -- The eighth session of the Joint Romanian-Iraqi Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical Scientific Cooperation and of Trade started in Bucharest on Thursday [6 February].

The delegations led by co-chairmen Ion M. Nicolae, deputy prime minister of Romania, and Hasan 'Ali Al-Amiri, member of the Revolutionary Command Council, minister of trade of Iraq, examine the current stage of economic relations between Romania and Iraq, the possibilities of further developing Romanian-Iraqi collaboration and cooperation in domains of mutual interest, on expanding and diversifying bilateral commercial exchanges.

Ceausescu Receives Al-Amiri

AU071443 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, today received Hasan 'Ali al-Amiri member of the Revolutionary Command Council, minister of trade of the Republic of Iraq, and chairman of the Iraqi side in the Joint Government Commission for Economic, Scientific-Technological Cooperation and Trade, whose proceedings are being held in Bucharest.

The guest expressed thanks for being received and stressed that he has the pleasant mission to extend, on behalf of the president of Iraq, Saddam Husayn, cordial greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, as well as best wishes for friendship, personal happiness, and good health and wishes for progress and prosperity to the Romanian people.

The head of the Romanian State expressed thanks and, in his turn, asked the guest to convey his friendly sentiments to President Saddam Husayn, as well as wishes for good health and happiness to the Iraqi people and wishes for the fulfillment of their aspirations for peace and well-being.

During the meeting, the two sides assessed the stage of relations of economic cooperation and in other areas of activity between Romania and Iraq and expressed their determination to identify and use fresh ways and means to deepen and diversify many-sided cooperation and to expand trade exchanges in keeping with the greater possibilities in the national economies of the two countries. The sides expressed the conviction that the current proceedings of the joint commission will contribute to intensifying Romanian-Iraq cooperation and collaboration in the interest and to the benefit of both peoples.

The sides also discussed certain current problems of the international political situation. The head of the Romanian state reaffirmed our country's position on the war between Iraq and Iran and stressed that Romania has advocated and continues to firmly advocate an immediate halt to military actions and the withdrawal, by both sides, of their troops within the internationally recognized boundaries, and a political solution to all problems between the two countries. This would be in the interest of both countries and peoples and would serve the cause of peace, security, and stability in that part of the world and throughout the world.

The meeting, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, was attended by Ion M. Nicolae, deputy prime minister of the government and chairman of the Romanian side in the joint commission. Mihail Diamandopol, our country's ambassador in Baghdad, and Safa' Salih al-Falaki, Iraq's ambassador in Bucharest, were also present.

Protocol Signed

AU081657 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1533 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 8/2/1986 -- The way in which the decisions taken during the Romanian-Iraqi summit were implemented as well as the current stage of economic bonds between Romania and Iraq were surveyed in Bucharest these days at the eighth session of the Joint Romanian-Iraqi Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation.

Starting from joint willingness to further deepen these bonds, the Romanian and Iraqi delegations established new actions aiming at developing economic and technical-scientific collaboration and cooperation between the two countries in the oil industry, agriculture, transport and industrial construction. Moreover, appropriate measures were set for the expansion and diversification of bilateral goods exchanges on mutually advantageous terms.

At the end of the proceedings, the co-chairmen of the commission, Romanian deputy Prime Minister Ion M. Nicolae and Hassan 'Ali al-Amiri, member of the Revolutionary Command Council, minister of trade of the Republic of Iraq, signed the session's protocol.

The Iraqi chief delegate had interviews with Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and with Marin Nedelcu, minister of machine-building industry.

Aspects were approached relating to the broadening and diversification of Romanian-Iraqi commercial exchanges, and to the development of bilateral cooperation and collaboration in production.

U.S.-USSR MEDIUM-RANGE MISSILE ACCORD POSSIBLE

LD122118 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] How realistic are the expectations of President Reagan that as early as this year the United States and the USSR could reach an agreement on medium-range missiles in Europe? A commentary by Milika Sundic:

In his statement to THE WASHINGTON POST President Reagan said that as early as this year, that is to say during the next summit meeting, the two superpowers could reach an agreement on nuclear disarmament, at least in that part which refers to medium-range missiles in Europe. President Reagan has described as a good sign the fact that the USSR allegedly no longer makes an agreement on medium-range missiles contingent on the United States giving up research into the so-called "star wars." The same impression was gained by Senator Edward Kennedy during his recent Kremlin meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev. Let us recall that in mid-January the Soviet leader announced his plan on nuclear disarmament in three stages to which, as far as is known, the United States has not replied yet. True, it is being said that President Reagan is working on a reply to Gorbachev's plan and his statement to THE WASHINGTON POST could be assessed as the first intimation in this direction. Be that as it may, it is not certain whether Moscow will agree, as Reagan's statement indicates, to separate the agreement on medium-range missiles in Europe from the U.S. -- that is to say Reagan's -- "star wars," or whether it will insist, as it has done up till now, that prior to any missile agreement the United States must renounce the militarization of space.

True, in his interview with the French Paper L'HUMANITE a few days ago, Mikhail Gorbachev did not talk a great deal about Reagan's "star wars" except to say that Reagan's initiative was superfluous if one was aiming at a full agreement on nuclear disarmament.

Gorbachev's nuclear disarmament plan has had positive reverberations in the world and also in the West. This makes one hope that the Soviet leader's initiative can serve as a basis for talks in this direction either within the framework of the Soviet-U.S. negotiations on the reduction and limitation of nuclear missile weapons and on demilitarization of space in Geneva, or during the next summit meeting which has been agreed on, although the exact date of the Soviet-U.S. summit is still unknown. Reagan has suggested that the meeting should take place in June or July, while the Soviet side has proposed that Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to Washington should take place in September. Nevertheless, there is every indication that the two superpowers will shortly fix the date for the new Reagan-Gorbachev summit because, judging by everything, both sides are interested in preserving the Geneva spirit, that is to say in not allowing this spirit to be diluted. True, this danger does exist, especially if either side were to undertake anything which could lead to an exacerbation of Soviet-U.S. relations. We must hope that this will not happen, despite the present state of relations between the United States and Libya. It would be very incautious on the part of the United States to allow the crisis in its relations with Libya to turn into a U.S.-Soviet dispute; even without that one, there are too many.

A disarmament agreement, even on medium-range missiles alone, in which the United States has expressed the most interest, would certainly open the way to new agreements, or, to put it more accurately, it would allow the views of the two superpowers to converge to a point that would signal a significant change along the general and controlled disarmament plane.

Of course, it remains to be seen to what extent Reagan's statement to THE WASHINGTON POST is in keeping with what the two superpowers are negotiating behind the closed doors.

U.S. EXTRADITES WAR CRIMINAL ARTUKOVIC TO SFRY

LD121456 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1429 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, Feb 12 (TANJUG) -- U.S. authorities today extradited war criminal Andrija Artukovic to Yugoslavia where he will be tried for crimes committed in this country during World War Two. Artukovic was extradited on the basis of a Yugoslav request submitted to the government of the United States on March 31, 1951 and renewed on August 21, 1984, and a ruling of the Los Angeles Federal Court.

Andrija Artukovic was flown to Yugoslavia today and handed over to Yugoslav authorities.

ASSEMBLY CONDEMNS OFFICIAL'S EXPULSION BY SWISS

LD121637 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1534 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, Feb 12 (TANJUG) -- The expulsion of a Yugoslav Embassy secretary in Berne has no justification and is a harmful measure on the part of the Swiss authorities. It is contrary to the interests of the two countries' good relations and contravenes norms of international law, the Foreign Policy Committee of the Yugoslav Assembly's Federal Chamber underlined today. Expressing surprise at the Swiss authorities' decision and protesting harshly against it, the committee expressed full support for the Yugoslav measures aimed at protecting the rights and interests of Yugoslav citizens and diplomats in Switzerland.

OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON TALKS WITH IMF

AU121916 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Delegates of the Committee for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries of the SFRY Assembly Chamber of Republics and Provinces have been briefed on final negotiations with the IMF. Apart from the agreement about 68-percent interest rates and measures for more efficient reduction of inflation, our country will also not use the so-called standby arrangement in its future cooperation with the IMF, Milorad Stanojevic, member of the Yugoslav negotiations teams, stated. Here is Nedeljko Mirkovic's recorded report:

We asked Milorad Stanojevic to explain the meaning of our country not signing standby arrangements with the IMF as of 16 May.

[Begin Stanojevic recording] The standby arrangement means usage of resources, additional resources of the IMF, but including strict conditions regarding the economic policy carried out in our country. This means that as of 16 May we will not be using new IMF resources, but we will not have the IMF's conditions, either. We will, however, continue cooperation with the IMF and its regular members, which means that we will make our 5-year, annual, and quarterly plans and then report on the implementation of our economic policy. If the IMF judges those measures insufficient, it will suggest that we reexamine our measures and undertake new ones, but it will not condition those measures. [end recording]

ZARKOVIC CONGRATULATES CASTRO ON REELECTION

LD121008 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0825 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Feb (TANJUG) -- On behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and in his own name, Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has sent a telegram to Fidel Castro in connection with his reelection as first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC].

The telegram stresses the conviction that relations and cooperation between the LCY and the PCC and between the SFRY and the Republic of Cuba will continue to develop successfully for the benefit of our peoples and the consolidation of the movement of nonaligned countries, peace, social progress and socialism in the world.

VLAJKOVIC, DELEGATION RETURN FROM VISIT TO EGYPT

LD062123 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1942 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, Feb 6 (TANJUG) -- President of the Yugoslav State Presidency Radovan Vlajkovic returned here this evening from an official and friendly visit to Egypt.

The Yugoslav delegation to Egypt, headed by President Vlajkovic, also included Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic, federal government member Rade Pavlovic, president of the State Presidency's foreign policy adviser Dusan Litvinovic, Major-General Hovan Matovic and other Yugoslav officials.

CSSR'S POTAC ARRIVES FOR COOPERATION TALKS

LD092034 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 9 Feb 86

[Text] Yugoslavia -- A Czechoslovak delegation, headed by Svatopluk Potac, deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, arrived in Belgrade today. It will take part in the 19th session of the Czechoslovak-Yugoslav Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation to be held 10-12 February. The Czechoslovak guests were met at the airport by Rade Pavlovic, member of the Federal Executive Council, chairman of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry, and other Yugoslav representatives.

Talks, Meeting With Planinc

LD101933 Prague CTK in English 1807 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, Feb 10 (CTK correspondent) -- The Czechoslovak-Yugoslav trade turnover planned to reach 7,100 million dollars in the 1981-1985 period was exceeded despite a certain decline in the past two years.

This was stated at today's opening meeting of the 19th session of the Czechoslovak-Yugoslav Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, presided over by Czechoslovak deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission Svatopluk Potac and member of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Federal Committee for Power and Industry Rade Pavlovic.

Svatopluk Potac pointed to the possibility to develop cooperation and specialization in production in the sphere of engineering, nuclear power engineering, electronics, automated systems of management and biotechnology, as well as in the field of tourism, chemical industry and consumer goods industry.

The session stressed the need to develop joint Czechoslovak-Yugoslav participation on third markets as well as a more efficient scientific and technical cooperation.

Svatopluk Potac was also received today by Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc. They appreciated cooperation between their countries, stressed the need to overcome certain problems in the sphere of economic integration and agreed on the necessity to expand economic and trade relations on the basis of long-term plans.

Talks With Serbian Leaders

LD120021 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0021 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Feb (TANJUG) -- Branislav Ikonic, president of the Executive Council of the Serbian Assembly, this evening received Svatopluk Potac, deputy premier of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and the members of the Czechoslovak Government delegation who are on a short visit to the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

Taking part in the friendly talks which took place on this occasion were Bohumil Simacek, Czechoslovak ambassador to the SFRY; Djordje Jankovic, president of the Chamber of Associated Labor of the Serbian Assembly; Radoje Stefanovic, president of the Serbian Chamber of Economy; Svetozar Rikanovic, vice president of the Executive Council of the Serbian Assembly; Dusan Sovanovic, chairman of the Republican Committee for Energy, Industry and Construction; and Bozo Jovanovic, deputy chairman of the Republican Committee for Foreign Relations.

The participants first expressed their satisfaction with the successful development of friendly Czechoslovak-Yugoslav relations, in which the Socialist Republic of Serbia takes an active part.

The belief was expressed that the 19th session of the mixed Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation which is underway, will yield concrete results for the promotion of economic cooperation in which the overall results are positive.

During the talks, greatest attention was devoted to topical issues of economic cooperation. Interest was shown on both sides for halting the tendency of a decline in trade and its levelling out at a higher level.

Joint interest was also established in the wider setting up of higher and more permanent forms of economic cooperation, production cooperation and specialization, and joint operations in third markets.

Particular mention was made of possibilities for further development of economic cooperation in machine building, energy, construction, agriculture, the metal, electronic, car, chemical and pharmaceutical industries, and in other areas where a common interest exists.

Economic Protocol Signed

LD122253 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1902 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Feb (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia are planning an economic exchange to the value of $7.7 billion over the next 5 years. This is envisaged by a protocol signed today by copresidents Rade Pavlovic, chairman of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry, and Svatopluk Potac, deputy premier of Czechoslovakia, at the end of the 19th session of the mixed Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

It was agreed that Czechoslovakia would pay for about 38 percent of Yugoslav services with the delivery of raw materials, semimanufactured goods, energy, and retail goods; the remainder will be paid for with the export of machines and equipment.

Today the deputy premier of Czechoslovakia was received by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council. On this occasion it was stressed that specialization and cooperation between the two countries' economies will significantly expand in the next 5-year period.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION DEBATES KOSOVO, ECONOMY

Federal Chamber Kosovo Debate

LD010044 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1455 GMT 31 Jan 86

["Debate in the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly" -- TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 31 Jan (TANJUG) -- Delegates in the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber adopted their work program for 1986 and a plan for carrying it out in the first quarter. Dr Miodrag Trifunovic, president of the chamber, made the introductory address.

Delegate Mato Broz from the Commission on the Law of Associated Labor then spoke, expressing the disagreement of this working body with the formulation in the chamber's work program according to which the commission will not be the exponent of work and the proposer of laws to change the law of associated labor. He stressed that the Commission for the Law of Associated Labor, since it is following in most detail the application of the law of associated labor, can best assess what should be changed and how in this regulation.

The result of political efforts in Kosovo will depend on the extent to which the Yugoslav peoples accept the view that the ideological and political struggle which is being waged there is of exceptional historical importance for the fate of Yugoslavia, for the defense of its integrity, and for ensuring the right conditions for the construction of socialist relations. Although this process will perhaps last longer than expected, we do not have reason to lose faith in its outcome, stressed Dr Branko Pavicevic, who spoke in detail on the historical dimensions of the Kosovo situation.

Pavicevic stressed that the biggest burden to the Yugoslav public is that a section of Albanian youth, led astray by the aggressive slogans of the irredentists, also participated in the counterrevolutionary demonstrations in 1981. As a result, his conviction is that the stabilization of circumstances in Kosovo also depends on how this section of Albanian youth will be freed of the illusion about the dangerous political doctrine being expressed by alien interests and who knows what political combinations and programms.

I am convinced, Pavicevic said, that the young people are not to blame for this. The political propaganda and educational system, and also language policy as its product, are to blame. The school system in Kosovo created and intensified linguistic barriers and contributed to a section of the young people taking the wrong ideopolitical road, Pavicevic stressed.

Despite our efforts to halt the exodus, Ela Ulrih-Atena said, it is my conviction that we have failed. Our conclusions have not had the hoped-for effects. The essential thing is not that the number of those leaving is somewhat down from the preceding year, but that the number of those who do return is important only as an indication of something possible. Ela Ulrih-Atena expressed a lack of confidence in the thesis that indoctrination was so powerful and profound that irredentism could maintain itself for 5 years under its own steam, without direction from an ideological focus, and with no lessening of intensity. She was of the opinion that our security forces have been insufficiently effective. What we know to have been uncovered as irredentist activity is pretty superficial and shallow.

Ela Ulrih-Atena also took issue with the thesis that the main causes of the exodus are of an existential, family, and educational nature. Such an assertion is a conscious or unconscious concealment of the real causes, for peasant farmers [Seljak] are known to be in the majority amongst those who leave. Peasant farmers are also known to be the mainstay of the national identity, and an exodus on their part therefore accords with the long-term policy and strategy of the irredentists. There is no need to vacillate about whether to apply even the most dramatic measures of repression. -- Our political system is being destroyed, the concept of the federation is being undermined, and the equality of the adherents of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia is being denied.

The working people of our country who are pooling a share of their income rightly expect that the working people and citizens of Kosovo are giving their two-fold share in order to ensure that every pooled dinar and common brain yields the optimum results. They must themselves fight for an win the most rapid development and by their own efforts and sacrifices, labor productivity, and rational consumption break down all barriers which divide the nations and nationalities in Kosovo, Ela Ulrih-Atena said.

In conclusion, she expressed dissatisfaction that the delegates had not been directly briefed on the contents of the petition from Kosovo Polje.

Mito Micajkov underlined that society as a whole had failed to carry out tasks to ensure that irredentism be eliminated and the exodus from Kosovo of Serbs and Montenegrins halted. In particular, the indoctrinated consciousness must be crushed, especially among young people, and ideopolitical differentiation in every environment, especially in cultural and educational institutions, must be continued, Micajkov said.

Emphasizing the fact that society has until now always successfully settled accounts with organized hostile groups, Vukoslav Jankovic said that the people are asking all competent organs why we have been waiting ever since 1981 for a solution to the problem of irredentism and nationalism in Kosovo. This session today should, he emphasized, make known a clear stand on when this problem is to be solved.

Pointing to the fact that exodus comes about under pressure, but also for profit -- properties are sold for between 2 and 4 billion old dinars -- Jankovic asked where this money comes from when it is known that it cannot be earned. Such money, he commented, can only be obtained through speculation and bringing it in from outside.

Taking as his point of departure the fact that results have undeniably been achieved in stabilizing the situation in Kosovo, Momcilo Trajkovic from Trepca said that they are insufficient. The enemies have not been eliminated, and their activities are promoting the continuation of the exodus. Briefing the Federal Chamber on Trepca's new program for returnees, Momcilo Trajkovic addressed a call from the rostrum to all those who wish to return to Trepca. The gates of the collective, he said, are even wider open for those who have left, as they are for the descendents of veteran Trepca workers as well as for those who have never worked at Trepca.

The main weaknesses in the Federal Executive Council report on the forced exodus of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo can be seen in the lack of a political assessment of the failure to halt the Albanian separatists' program for an ethnically pure Kosovo, and in the repetition of generalized conclusions which contain no new measures to solve this, surely the country's gravest political problem, Batric Jovanovic said. It is a bitter reality, he underlined, that Serbs and Montenegrins are continuing to abandon their homes and hearth, leaving fertile lands and setting out on the refugee paths of uncertainty and danger.

Jovanovic cited as one of the main influential causes leading to such a state of affairs the way that the program for an ethnically pure Kosovo has been reduced to no more than a reactionary slogan -- this is an attempt to cover up the essence of this problem. In connection with this, he proposed that the conclusions should include the standpoint that the Federal Chamber expects the Kosovo LC to give a Marxist critique of the Albanian separatists' and chauvinists' program for an ethnically pure Kosovo.

Jovanovic then recalled the words of the late Mehmet Malici, provincial secretary of the Kosovo Secretariat for Internal Affairs, who back in 1984 warned that certain persons among the Kosovo leadership had failed to initiate actions against the enemy, even though they were appraised of the state of affairs -- and had even submitted unrealistic and unobjective assessments of the state of affairs in Kosovo to the country's leadership. In this context he also recalled the report from the December meeting of Kosovo-Metohija partisans living in Belgrade, at which veterans' opinions were cited to the effect that the ideological ringleaders, as inspirers of counter-revolution, had still not been brought to account either penally or politically, while it was in the main those who carried out the actions, indoctrinated young people, who were the ones arrested.

On the basis of these facts, Batric Jovanovic proposed that a conclusion should be adopted to call to account legally and politically those responsible for erroneous policy in Kosovo up to 1981, and to considerably mitigate the sharp edge of sanctions against indoctrinated young people. He then proposed that the Federal Chamber should call on the Kosovo Assembly to annul the decisions of the Bujan conference; that the obligation to put right the injustices against Serbs and Montenegrins who have been pressured into selling their property be included in the conclusions; and that those persons who were victims of the harmful policy of former Kosovo leaders should be rehabilitated as soon as possible. Jovanovic also proposed that the Federal Chamber should call upon the Kosovo Assembly to work out, together with the Serbian Assembly, and before 1 May 1986 at the latest, a program for the return to the province of Serbs and Montenegrins who have left.

A change in the national composition of some environment with the aid of force is unacceptable, because it could have sever consequences for our country, said Vanco Nikolovski, (?commenting on) the way in which the debate was being conducted, which, in his view, was routine. He also did not agree with the thesis that solving the situation in Kosovo was a long-term task; it must be performed on a short-term daily basis. Various assessments of the causes of emigration are worrying Nikolovski, because, as he stressed, there is no dilemma here -- it is a matter of emigration under duress. Explaining this view, he said that it was mainly peasants who are leaving and it is well-known that Serbs and Montenegrins have big farms on which they can make a living. Albanians in Kosovo have smaller farms but they do not leave. The ethnic key, which is applied when electing people to office and in employment, is playing into the hands of the Albanian irredentists, because the Albanians have a high birth rate.

Vanco Nikolovski observed that the nucleus of irredentists has still not been discovered. Proof for this claim is not difficult to find -- the irredentists are still operating and continuing their indoctrination.

In Jusuf Kelmendi's view it is not good that emigration is explained in two completely opposite ways -- either as a matter of pressure or for economic reasons. Such a seesaw is very dangerous, and it should finally be seen what the case really is. The further holding of such contradictory judgments is playing into the hands of the enemy, said Kelmendi.

There is one more open problem potentially endangering the policy of preventing the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins. This is that a large number of Serbs and Montenegrins, who have not yet emigrated but who are building houses or buying apartments outside the province, are in this way having an influence on their environment such that others follow in their footsepts, said Jusuf Kelmendi.

Savo Savatic stressed that the Federal Executive Council report encompasses only the work of the federal organs in preventing the exoduc of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, even though the conclusions had made the organs of the republics and provinces responsible for this, too.

Joint cooperation between the federal and republican and provincial organs has not yet been achieved in sufficient degree. The exodus goes on, and the thesis of an ethnically pure Kosovo, Savatic said, is gradually being realized, whether we like it or not. The enemy's activities proceed in somewhat altered forms. Cases of Serbs and Montenegrins being pressurized into selling their property by force have almost disappeared. Now huge sums are offered and paid for purchase of property, and such trading in land is usually carried on without any contract.

Aslan Fazlija countered certain points from Batric Jovanovic's discussion. In connection with Jovanovic's support for mitigating the sharp edge of sanctions against indoctrinated young people in Kosovo, Fazlija said that the standpoints of the League of Communists and the competent organs on this subject cannot be bypassed, and that persecution of all those involved in organized hostile activity will be continued. Saying that no official organ has wholly rejected the Bujan conference, Fazlija considered unacceptable Batric Jovanovic's demand for the Federal Chamber to call upon the Kosovo Assembly to annul that conference's decisions. The conference, as a historical event, cannot be rejected in its entirety, he emphasized, asking what connection Bujan has with the exodus from Kosovo, anyway.

Wishing, as he said, to elucidate aspects of the discussion with Aslan Fazlija, Batric Jovanovic asked to speak again.

He asserted that the Bujan conference is indeed related to the exodus issue, for it was there that the secession of Kosovo and Metohija from Yugoslavia was in fact proclaimed. He also recalled Tito's words to the effect that that conference could at best be regarded as a meeting of the initiating committee for the formation of the national liberation committee. Jovanovic regarded the fact that that meeting was being celebrated and that there were attempts to endow the Bujan conference with legal status, as an ideological basis for separatist activity. This, he warned, of course influences the exodus.

Also taking part in the discussion were Mijat Merdovic, Fatima Hadzialic, Dusica Zoran, Saban Krasnici, and Hajric Talic.

After the debate, it was decided that the president and the vice president of the chamber should, together with the chairmen of the working bodies which had examined this issue, draw up draft conclusions for the next Federal Chamber session.

Milos Sindjic, director of the Federal Institute for Social Planning, then briefed the delegates on the economic trends at the start of the year, about which the Federal Chamber will receive more detailed information in mid-March.

'Irresponsible' Delegates

LD011548 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1057 GMT 1 Feb 86

[By Jova Vukovic]

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Feb (TANJUG) -- The first session this year of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly ended unexpectedly -- it was interrupted because there was no quorum at a stage when there were as many as nine points on the agenda still uncovered. It is hard to say at the moment what the reasons for this were, because the delegates left the session without explanations, so that in the end, because of this, it was impossible to adopt valid decisions. Probably they had some personal grounds, but they did not inform either the president or the secretary of the chamber, which is the normal practice.

The large assembly hall began to empty even after the first point on the agenda, and by the end of the second it was clear that the quorum had "melted away". Considering that it was precisely then that the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins under pressure was being debated, such behavior on the part of the delegates is not only surprising, but also leaves room for the most varied interpretations and political qualifications.

Emigration is, as this point was made several times yesterday, currently the greatest political problem in Yugoslavia, and all forces of society should be involved in resolving it. Unfortunately, these words clearly did not reach many delegates of the Federal Chamber, although this Assembly chamber had included the emigration from Kosovo in its list of vital topics as early as 1982.

Let us hope that more will be said, above all in the Federal Chamber, about the responsibility of those who arbitrarily left the session. However, even before the motives of those who violated their delegate duty are learned, it can be said with certainty that they did not do this with the agreement of the grassroots.

This unusual event begs the question: Do we indeed need a law against the irresponsibility of public officials?

To make the irony even greater, this was mentioned at precisely yesterday's shamefully interrupted session of the Federal Chamber. However, many delegates, it appears, seemed not to, or did not want to hear of this proposal.

Provincial Chamber Discusses Economy

LD020239 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1115 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 31 Jan (TANJUG) -- Economic trends at the beginning of the year are characterized by a certain growth in production and exports, and the economy's accelerated adaptation to new systemic solutions and measures of economic policy. At the same time, the accelerated growth in consumption and inflation indicates that 1986 has started in very unfavorable circumstances, the director of the Federal Institute for Social Planning, Milos Sindjic stressed, informing delegates in the Chamber of Republics and Provinces on economic trends at the beginning of the year. This also was the first topic at today's Chamber session. Sindjic stressed that there is no place for the fear that prices and wages will be frozen, confirming the lasting orientation in the conduct of an anti-inflationary policy by economic means. The Federal Executive Council (FEC) is obliged to produce complete written information on economic trends in January and February, which the Chamber will consider at its March session.

The Chamber adopted conclusions today on the occasion of the FEC report on the implementation of the first stage of the stabilization program. Conclusions also were adopted regarding the influence on development policy of a realistic dinar exchange rate, by which the FEC is obliged to put forward a methodology for the formation of an exchange rate for the dinar in the convertible currency and clearing area.

The Chamber also adopted conclusions on the strategy of SFRY economic relations with the industrially developed countries of the West and with CEMA members.

Prior to the start of the session, delegates paid tribute in a minute of silence, to the recently deceased member of the FEC, Anto Sucic.

On the conclusions concerning the implementation of the first stage of the stabilization program, it was assessed that overall activity has not yielded satisfactory results. It has been characterized by lateness in the adoption of measures, patchiness, and an unsynchronized [illegible]ure.

As for the strategy of economic relations with developed Western countries and CEMA countries up to 1990, the Chamber, on the suggestion of the Committee for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries, adopted conclusions that oblige the FEC to submit to the Assembly a draft decision on the strategy of the regional distribution of economic relations with foreign countries up to 1990, as a united document which will be adopted by the SFRY Aseembly. The Chamber further considered that statistics on the material base enabling this strategy to be implemented must be taken into account.

The Chamber assessed that more active involvement on the part of the FEC is necessary to incorporate large projects of individual economic groupings in the domestic economy. It should also reexamine the usefulness of applying the convertible method of payment to an increasingly large number of countries, as well as pay more attention to the development of economic cooperation with neighboring countries.

It is necessary, it says in the conclusions, also to consider the phenomenon of the newly industrialized countries in developed markets and to examine the influence of unappreciated factors in the volume of Yugoslav exports. Economic cooperation with the CEMA countries should be clearly defined. It is also essential that a realistic assessment be given of the influence of, effect on, and our relations toward the operation of multinational companies in Yugoslavia, the conclusions state.

The delegates then ratified the statute on the international center for genetic engineering and biotechnology.

The Chamber adopted changes and addenda to the law on ensuring funds for financing the construction program of the Yugoslav section of the Titograd-Skadar railway line. The changes create a basis for the valorization of the funds expended on the works, which were carried out in 1985. The republics and provinces will have to pay these funds by 31 May of this year. The republics and provinces' obligations will be determined, as heretofore, by a special decree of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces. At the suggestion of the Committee for Finance, the Chamber adopted a conclusion requesting the FEC to attempt to ensure all the conditions for the functioning of the Yugoslav section of the railway line and for linking it up with the Yugoslav railway system.

PLANINC DISCUSSES FINANCES WITH REGIONAL LEADERS

LD072110 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1820 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Feb (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, today held a working meeting with the presidents of the executive councils of socialist republics and autonomous provinces to discuss further activity aimed at the more effective implementation of the part of this year's resolution related to the financial consolidation of economy and banks.

During the meeting, proposed laws are said to have been examined which will be submitted to the SFRY Assembly. The proposed laws envisage, inter alia, the once-only conversion in 1986 of a part of short-term credits from the new money issue, which were given to banks and manufacturing work organizations, into long-term credits for permanent working assets; possibilities for the additional crediting of the export of ships and equipment; the carrying out of investment works abroad and the transferring to the federation, without repayment obligations, of some debts that arose from uncovered foreign exchange differences with the National Bank of Yugoslavia by 31 December 1985. Another proposed once-only measure envisages that the assets which are at the disposal of work organizations, but are partly or not at all used, should be made available to others without compensation and for the sake of employment. One could also consider here the sale of such assets by public auction or through writing them off the accounts.

These and other measures to be taken represent support for organizations of associated labor enabling them to implement the already adopted systemic changes directed toward the more consistent application of economic criteria for management and financial discipline. Apart from these essential measures and activities on the part of socialist republics and autonomous provinces, emphasis was also laid on reorganizing work organizations which, apart from difficulties they are faced with, have possibilities for further development.

Also examined were sources for financing subsidies for artificial fertilizers. Subsidies, as well as other measures for reducing the costs of agricultural production, will contribute to the development of production, more stable conditions of economic activity, exports, better market supply and slower increase in the prices of agricultural produce.

AIMS, TASKS OF CONGRESS REVIEWED FOR JOURNALISTS

LD122243 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1637 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Feb (TANJUG) -- It should not be expected that all the problems in society and in the LCY will be resolved by the time of the 13th LCY Congress, or that the answers to all questions will be found at that gathering. The most important task of the congress is to strengthen the reform of the political system and production relations already begun. We should also clarify the prospects for our development, not only for the next 4 years, but to the end of the century and beyond.

This was said by Dimce Belovski, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at a meeting of journalists from the editorial offices of regional and factory papers which was organized today by TANJUG. In addition to 200 journalists from all over the country, the meeting was also attended by Nikola Paunovic, member of the Presidium of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, and Marko Lolic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Prior to congresses it is customary for us to ask ourselves what we have achieved. We are doing this now, and we have no reason either to praise or humble ourselves. We have not suffered from lack of criticism during the past 2 years, but it should not be forgotten that criticism is above all an expression of the faith of the people in the LC. This was confirmed particularly during the public debate on the proposed conclusions of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee and after it. It must be admitted that we were confused by the difficulties in which we found ourselves at the beginning of this decade. These were used by forces which wanted to organize our society differently. They sprang up like weeds, put forward their own solutions, and "tested" the strength of the state and the LC. However, in Belovksi's view the most serious blow in recent years has been suffered by the economy. The difficulties came about primarily because we lagged behind in the development of self-management.

Belovski went on to say that the preceding period was characterized by the search for solutions to economic difficulties and the consolidation of the LCY. This organization directed itself toward essential questions such as planning, the foreign exchange market, and unemployment, putting forward ideo-political solutions. The LCY Central Committee proved that there are no "taboo subjects" for our party and that it is capable of confronting all open questions in society. It was working, it is true, in an out-dated manner. There was too much paper and too many conclusions, but important results were achieved. These results are still not yet sufficiently visible, but they can be expected in the second half of the year. By then the efforts made to halt the further growth in inflation and to improve productivity and exports should become visible.

Dimce Belovski noted that the social mobility which is essential for realizing economic stabilization still does not exist. Unity of action, which should be manifested in association, is still lacking. This cannot be achieved through a coalition of forums. These problems will also have to be discussed at the forthcoming congress. Thus the 13th LCY Congress will not only be concerned with planned development, as envisaged, but also with those problems which have not been resolved in the past 4 years, said Dimce Belovski.

DELEGATE'S LEGISLATIVE IMMUNITY VIOLATED

AU122105 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Exxerpt] The stability of a country and its legal system depends on the faithful observance of laws. This is why we have to be concerned about even the smallest attempt to neglect or violate legal regulations, especially the Constitution as the basic law of a country. Nedeljko Mirkovic reports:

Ahmet Dobruna was arrested in Glogovac, Kosovo, on 15 January this year under suspicion of having accepted a bribe. Such an event would have had a simple legal and in the communal court, had not Ahmet Dobruna been a very active delegate to the Chamber of Municipalities of the Serbian Assembly, assistant director general of the Glogovac Feronikal Organization in charge of cadre questions, and an active sociopolitical worker in his community....

[Begin Dobruna recording] They kept me in prison from 15 to 21 January 1986 without any document or explanation, although I invoked my immunity as a delegate to the communal assembly and to the Assembly of the SR of Serbia. [end recording]

The delegate's immunity is not, of course, carte blanche to violate a law. This is, after all, regulated by the SFRY Constitution, which says that a delegate can be detained, but only if he is caught committing a criminal act for which the envisaged sentence is strict imprisonment of over 5 years.

In that case, however, the state organ that detained the delegate is obliged to inform the president of the chamber about the detention, and the chamber decides whether the decision on detention will remain in power. It is logical, therefore, that we asked Petar Jovanovic, president of the Serbian Assembly Chamber of Municipalities, whether he had been officially informed about the arrest of Ahmet Dobruna.

[Begin Jovanovic recording] Absolutely not. We were informed by Comrade Dobruna's lawyer and then we intervened through the public prosecutor of Serbia and demanded that our delegate be released, particularly since he invoked immunity. [end recording]

Ahmet Dobruna's troubles did not stop, however, when he left prison.

[Begin Dobruna recording] After I had been released from prison, the Glogovac Secretariat for Internal Affairs would not open my office, so that now I only come to work, but cannot work. My name has been taken off the list for personal incomes, without any decision and explanation. Irredentists have been following me and my children. It is difficult for me now. I have been brought to a situation whereby I want to leave the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and move my family anywhere outside Kosovo. [end recording]

We asked Petar Jovanovic about the further fate of this case.

[Begin Jovanovic recording] We have called the public prosecutor of Serbia, and he has opened an enquiry procedure, because we see that delegates' rights and the Constitution were violated when our delegate was detained. [end recording]

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF PRISTINA HOUSING PATTERNS

AU122247 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 13 Jan 86 p 6

[V. Surroi article: "A Pristina of Contradictions"]

[Excerpts] Inhabitants of Pristina Live in Homogenous Groups -- According to Profession, and, Partly, Nationality

The typical inhabitant of Pristina would be under 24 years old; in fact, more than half of the population are below this age. The aged are atypical; only every 20th inhabitant is over 70. The typical inhabitant in every sociological study is described as a member of a population of low productivity; 63 percent of the population has no certificate of secondary education, and only 5.9 percent have completed some form of vocational training.

The statistical picture of Pristina, compiled by the architect Bosko Budisavlejvic from Zagreb for the use of the town planning institute, begins with these data, processed by computer from the most recent census of 1981.

The Employed in the Center, the Unemployed in Vranjevc

This architect's socio-urban study shows that we are a city of young people with their own needs, and a city with aspirations to approach other main centers of the country, but without the necessary expertise to accomplish this. There are other interesting data. To make the study more effective, the city is divided into four districts. The first begins at the brick factory, and includes Vranjevc and the poor quarters of Taslixhe. The second includes Dragoda, the two Romany quarters, and the old part of town. The third district runs from the city center to Iakrishtja, Dardania, and up to Kodra e Diellit, while the fourth district is made up of all the other district included in the general city planning area.

The division of the city into these districts is not accidental, but has been done on the basis of socio-urban groupings. So, one factor which unites the population of a district is that of employment. In District 3, for example, 31.7 percent of the active population is employed, while in District 1, 78.1 percent of the active population is out of work.

City Areas -- According to National Identity

The reasons for such homogeneity may be found, for example, in the fact that District 3 includes the largest share of the city's state housing, which is of course an incentive for employees. On the other hand, the concentration of productive trades requiring no education in District 1 is not accidental, since that part of the city was built virtually overnight, and illegally, by the waves of immigrants who came to the city from Llap and Gollak in search of work and a better life.

But it has been noticed that we are not simply segregated socially; Pristina is divided according to national identity. According to statistics, 63.1 percent Pristina's population is Albanian, although Albanians comprise 89.1 percent of the population of District 1 and only 50.3 percent in District 3, which are at the same time the most contrasting districts, as the first is the least developed and the third is the most developed. On the other hand the Serbs, at 22 percent of the general city population, are below par in every district apart from District 3, where they comprise 32.6 percent of the population.

The Montenegrins, 6.3 percent of the general population, constitute 9 percent of District 3. Another distinct group, the Romany Gypsies, are enclosed in their two quarters. They make up 3.3 percent of the general population but 7.7 percent of District 2.

No conclusive explanation for this phenomenon is given, but if we consider a few points, we may slightly illuminate such groupings. Serbs and Montegrins occupy a large portion of the state housing; 38 percent of state housing is occupied by inhabitants of Serbian nationality, and 11 percent by Montenegrins. On the other hand, 41 percent of state housing is occupied by inhabitants of Albanian nationality. The distribtiuon can be seen more clearly from the fact that 70.3 percent of Serbs, 84.7 percent of Montenegrins, and 81.7 percent of Yugoslavs live in state housing, while 26.9 percent of Albanians live in such housing. Conversely, 73 percent of the city's Albanians live in private housing, and 64.1 percent of the Turks, but only 29.7 of the Serbs and 15.3 percent of the Montenegrins. District 3 consists almost entirely of state housing.

Household Increase, but not Living Space

In 1948, the average Pristina family consisted of 4.21 members, and, in 1961, of 4.26 members. In 1981, in contrast to the trends in most large cities of the country, the average family had 5.14 members. The average in District 1 was 6.5 members, and here every third family consisted of eight people. The average in District 3 was 4.6, and every fourth family had four members.

On the other hand, the typical flat has two rooms. Conclusion: 41.4 percent of flats are a source of mental and physical sickness, since they do not meet the minimum requirement of 10 square metres per inhabitant.

Conclusion: Awareness of the Problem

Is there any connection between the large number of state flats occupied by Serbs and Montenegrins and their emigration? Why do only Albanians build in the "Vreshta" quarter? Why the all-encompassing wave of rubbish in the streets of our city and in the entrances of our flats?

This empirical study does not even attempt to answer these questions. It offers figures, and is a mirror in which we see social segregation according to national groups, and even "ghettoes." Just now, it is important that we recognize this. Then we must lay long-term plans for both social and national integration, as well as for the solution of other acute town planning problems.

BRIEFS

CROATIA TRADE FIGURES -- Zagreb, 5 Feb (TANJUG) -- The value of goods exported from the Socialist Republic of Croatia last year amounted to 476.5 billion dinars, or 10.2 percent more than in the previous year. Although exports to the convertible area were down by 8.3 percent from 1984, the value of total exports rose due to a substantial 37.5 percent rise in exports to the clearing areas. Last year's imports were worth 534.7 billion dinars, or 5.1 percent more than in 1984. The overall foreign trade deficit was reduced by almost 24 percent compared with 1984, while the coverage of imports by exports reached 89 percent. The volume of industrial production rose by 2.1 percent in 1985 which, despite the fact that it fell short of the envisaged 4 percent increase, contributed to the favorable trade figures. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 5 Feb 86 LD]